

## Lebanese Cease-Fire Holding; Forces Fortify Their Positions

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Lebanese Army troops and Shiite Muslim militiamen reinforced their positions around the Chatila refugee camp Tuesday as the cease-fire that ended three days of fighting appeared to hold.

Three shells landed at Beirut International Airport as planes took off and landed, but the airport remained open. The source of the fire was not known.

Following three days of fighting,

touched off when French paratroopers of the multinational force abandoned two positions near the camp, both sides pulled back to their own positions. The army moved to strongholds close to the main airport highway while the Shiite militia, Amal, occupied the other side of the highway adjacent to the predominantly Shiite area south of the capital.

The army and Amal appeared intent on adhering to the cease-fire, since it is widely feared that renewed fighting could lead to events that neither side wants: a confronta-

tion in the streets of west Beirut and mass defections from the army by Shiite soldiers.

The army secured the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps, where hundreds of refugees died in a massacre last year, sending patrols into the muddy streets and establishing roadblocks at the entrance. Although the Italian contingent to the multinational force is maintaining positions in the camps, Lebanese troops appeared in control.

Residents of Chatila said that an army commando unit has been arresting scores of Palestinian youths and taking them away in trucks to an unknown destination. The army command confirmed Tuesday night that 150 persons had been arrested in Chatila, but said that all but 62 of them were released after questioning.

The shells that hit near the airport runway landed in mid-afternoon as a plane of Middle East Airlines, Lebanon's national carrier, landed after a flight from London and another MEA aircraft prepared to take off for Larnaca, Cyprus. Under the Nov. 16 cease-fire, the airport was declared a neutral zone.

U.S. marines, who hold the airport perimeter, went on the highest alert, retreating to their bunkers during the attack, according to a spokesman.

Meanwhile, the British contingent to the multinational force suffered its first casualty when a soldier driving past a deserted building in the southern suburbs was slightly injured by an explosive device in the building. A spokesman for the British Army said it was not clear whether the soldier was the target of an attack.

Earlier in the day, an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon confronted a guerrilla squad laying explosive charges in the port city of Sidon. During a firefight one Israeli soldier died and three guerrillas were killed, according to an Israeli spokesman.

### Arafat Holds Talks

Yasser Arafat conferred with guerrilla colleagues Tuesday in the North Yemen capital of Sana'a as he planned his next moves in fighting off challenges to his leadership of the Palestinian movement, Reuters reported.

Palestinian sources said members of the military wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization had flown in from its Tunis headquarters for the strategy talks.



Pope John Paul II met with Mehmet Ali Agca on Tuesday in a cell at Rebibbia Prison.

## Pope Meets Agca in Prison Cell

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II and the man who shot him in 1981 sat in a prison cell for 20 minutes Tuesday, alone, in quiet conversation.

"What we said to each other is a secret between him and me," the pope said when he emerged from Mehmet Ali Agca's cell. "I spoke to him as I would speak to a brother whom I have forgiven and who enjoys my confidence."

A Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Pierfrancesco Pastore, said Mr. Agca knelt and kissed John Paul's ring as the pope rose to leave. Mr. Agca, 25, is a Turkish Moslem.

Prison guards and papal officials observed the meeting from a corridor outside the open cell, but the two men spoke so quietly they could not be heard.

The pope publicly forgave Mr. Agca, who is serving a life sentence, from his hospital bed four days after the attempt on his life in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981. Mr. Agca has publicly expressed repentance.

The pope was hit by two bullets fired from a pistol at close range as he was driven through a crowd of 10,000 attending his weekly general audience.

Speaking to inmates in the women's section of Rebibbia Prison af-

ter his meeting with Mr. Agca, the pope said: "I have been able to meet the person, whose name is known by all, who in the year 1981, on May 13, made an attempt on my life."

"But Providence guided matters in its way — exceptional, I would say, marvelous — so that today, after more than two years, I could meet my assailant and repeat my pardon, which I had offered immediately, and also offered publicly as soon as it became possible, in the hospital."

The meeting with Mr. Agca had been arranged in detail and amid heavy security precautions.

Mr. Agca is serving his term in a prison outside Rome but was brought to Rebibbia Prison recently for interrogation in the continuing investigation into the possibility that he had not acted alone.

A Bulgarian suspect, Sergei I. Antonov, was provisionally released from Rebibbia last week for reasons of health, and he remains under house arrest in Rome.

Mr. Antonov was an executive in the Rome office of Bulgarian Airlines, a factor in suspicions that the Bulgarian secret service employed Mr. Agca to kill John Paul. Mr. Agca was already under death sentence in absentia for murdering an Istanbul newspaper editor.

Father Pastore reported that Mr. Agca had not been handcuffed or otherwise restrained during the conversation, which he thought was held in Italian. The men appeared to be moved by their meeting, the Vatican spokesman said. He described the atmosphere as akin to that of the confessional, free of hatred or anger.

A Vatican source reported that on the pope's arrival, Mr. Agca kissed his ring and answered "yes" when John Paul asked whether he felt well. During the whispered conversation, he said the pope had several times enfolded his assailant's hands in his own.

The pope wished the prisoner a happy new year and gave him an unspecified religious object as a parting gift, according to the source.

The pope was applauded after a service for 500 prisoners and 200 guards in the prison chapel before his meeting with Mr. Agca. In his sermon, John Paul lectured on the human dignity of prisoners. Afterward, the prisoners filed past him singly, and he shook each one's hand. He also accepted many written pleas for parole.

The pope ended his visit to the men's section by extending greetings to prisoners throughout the world and wishes for "a year better than that which is ending."

## Andropov's Line Wins Complete Support of Party

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Communist Party Central Committee on Tuesday "fully and completely" endorsed President Yuri V. Andropov's foreign and domestic policies.

Despite Mr. Andropov's uncertain health and his failure to appear at official functions for more than four months, the policy-making body set the party's policies firmly along the lines charted by its leader.

Mr. Andropov's absence is likely to continue Wednesday when the Supreme Soviet, the parliament, opens its regular semiannual session.

Although his prolonged absence from public events suggests a leadership crisis, Mr. Andropov appears to have fortified his grip on power and managed to bring the 300-member Central Committee behind his mildly reformist economic program.

Although he was not present at the plenum, he succeeded in bringing about a substantive shift in the leadership Monday by promoting four of his supporters to top positions. Tuesday's endorsement of his economic strategy for 1984 was another indication that he was in charge.

Diplomatic observers in Moscow speculated that even if Mr. Andropov's uncertain health has cast a cloud over the durability of his leadership, the coalition of forces that brought him to power may have become entrenched enough to ensure a sustained drive for modernization of the country's economy.

An official account of the two-day plenum, distributed by the government press agency, Tass, said the Central Committee "unanimously" approved the text of Mr. Andropov's speech Monday.

The speech was described as a "significant political document"

that "sparkingly reflects the social and economic policy of the Soviet party and state at the present stage."

The Central Committee also emphasized that Mr. Andropov's "economic experiment," which is

Profiles of four Andropov loyalists promoted to key Soviet posts. Page 2.

to begin Jan. 1, must be "successfully carried out at all costs."

The experiment involves a measure of decentralization, financial incentives and observance of the laws of economics to stimulate greater productivity, faster technological innovation and more efficient use of resources.

It will be conducted during 1984 as a sort of dress rehearsal for more basic changes in the future.

In his speech, Mr. Andropov was sharply critical of the rigid planning system and the performance of Soviet industry. He said he expected a slakness at all levels of economic and industrial management. He said industrial leaders would be held personally accountable for performance and penalized for shortcomings.

The Central Committee plenum focused entirely on domestic issues. Apart from a blanket approval for Mr. Andropov's foreign policy, no foreign policy issue was discussed, according to accounts of speeches published by news organizations.

### Report on Illness

Victor Cohn of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Mr. Andropov is gravely ill and has been on repeated dialysis for serious and debilitating kidney disease since last summer, according to medical and government sources in the United States and Europe.

They said he was still able to function well mentally and, according to evidence in Moscow this week, keep control of the government.

## U.S. Steel to Idle 15,000 In Major Plant Closures

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steelmaker, announced Tuesday that it is closing or reducing operations in at least 10 major plants and other facilities, permanently putting more than 15,000 workers out of work.

In addition, U.S. Steel and British Steel Corp. said they have broken off talks over a joint venture to ship semi-finished steel slabs from British Steel's plant in Ravenscraig, Scotland, for shaping at U.S. Steel's Fairless Works near Philadelphia.

The U.S. Steel board, meeting in Pittsburgh, announced the full or partial closing of several plants. It was not immediately clear what portions of each plant, if any, would remain open.

The closing will result in a fourth-quarter after-tax charge of \$650 million, the company said. U.S. Steel lost \$497 million in the first three quarters of this year while in 1982, the industry's worst since the Depression of the 1930s, the company reported losses of \$832 million.

Analysis said that the retrenchment — U.S. Steel's greatest since it closed 13 plants in 1979 — was aimed at lowering its break-even point so that it could make a profit while operating at 50 percent of capacity instead of the present 70 percent needed to make money.

The company said that specialty steel productions in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and California will be at least partially closed. Five mining operations and two agricultural chemical facilities will also be affected.

The U.S. Steel chairman, David M. Roderick, said most of the plant closures involved facilities producing bars, rods and wire products which have been hurt both by imports and the growth of nonunion "mini-mills" that pay lower wages than U.S. Steel.

"These plants," Mr. Roderick said, "are already suffering from depressed markets, could no longer bid on contracts in their respective areas against nonunion domestic and foreign operators or against those domestic companies whose unions negotiated lower wages. Their low labor costs gave them the competitive edge."

The announcement, following a board of directors meeting that approved what Mr. Roderick called a "rationalization plan," emphasized that more than 10,800 employees who will lose their jobs are not now working since they are attached to idled plants.

Along with the closing, however, Mr. Roderick announced that U.S. Steel will soon restart its steelmaking and flat-rolled operations at the Fairfield Works near Birmingham, Alabama, which have been closed for the past two years.

In addition, Mr. Roderick said the company will add two new continuous casters, described as the most efficient way of forming steel into semi-finished shapes, which, when finished, will make U.S. Steel the country's largest producer of continuously cast steel.



Israeli soldiers with rifles and nightsticks patrolling the streets of Arab East Jerusalem.

## Israelis Under the Plague of Distrust

Many Jews Fear Any Contacts With Their Arab Neighbors

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — When dawn comes to Israel, it gradually reawakens ancient patterns of distrust.

The first light touches the stone alleys in the Old City of Jerusalem, where pious Jews and Moslems hurry past each other to and from their morning prayers.

Separately, and in their own worlds, Arab families in their villages and neighborhoods, and Jewish families in theirs, rise and eat, prod their children off to their separate schools or arrange for them to play with their separate friends.

For the most part, Jews and Arabs leave their homes and go to their jobs completely apart from one another. The points of contact are relatively few and far from intimate. In the first blush of morning, Arab men cluster on a street in East Jerusalem, hoping to be hired by Jews as day laborers in construction or other manual work. Others go to jobs in Jewish-owned factories, or work as civil servants in Jewish-run offices. The prosperous

and highly educated on both sides rarely mingle.

After centuries of living on the same land and a generation after the birth of Israel as a modern nation, Jews and Arabs remain steeped in mutual aversion. From

### A Land Divided

First of a series.

Some experts say Hebrew textbooks have negative stereotypes of the Arabs. Page 2.

childhood they are nurtured on stereotypes of each other, images reinforced by their teachers, their peers, their social distance and the political violence of the region.

A recent study found that 65 percent of Israeli Jews surveyed said they believed they could not trust an Arab; 66 percent of the Arabs said they believed they could not trust a Jew.

Israel rules nearly 2 million Arabs as well as 3.3 million Jews. Inside its pre-1967 borders, the country contains about 650,000 Arabs, who have full Israeli citizenship. About 750,000 Arabs live under martial law in the West Bank, and 475,000 in the Gaza Strip, which have been occupied by the Israeli Army since the 1967 war. About 100,000 live in East Jerusalem, which was annexed in 1967.

Israel is not a melting pot and neither Arabs nor Jews wish it to be. A high premium is placed by both peoples on the preservation of their distinctiveness.

Elements of the Arabs' language, food and architecture have filtered into Israeli Jewish culture, and Arab traditionalism has been somewhat revised by the Western values imported by the Jews from Europe and North America.

There is even a certain fascination across the cultural barriers. Some of the most popular soccer stars and actors are Arabs. Many Jews have taken to using Arabic curses instead of the Russian that used to salt their Hebrew.

But the society's ethic does not endorse integrated schools or mixed neighborhoods. And intermarriage, which occurs infrequently, is usually a difficult experience for couples and their children.

Some Jews and Arabs say they believe that there can be coexistence without integration; that

## Once Down to Earth, U.S. Farms Leap Into Future

By Richard D. Lyons

New York Times Service

CORCORAN, California — Imagine the farm of the future. Such an operation might fight insects less by bombing them with huge doses of chemicals than by blending sex attractants into insecticides to halve pesticide use.

This farm of the future would have many crops that would be sown, cultivated, fertilized, harvested, packed and shipped untouched by human hands. Photoelectric cells would spot which fruit was ready to pack so that only ripe fruit reached the market.

Underground moisture sensors implanted over dozens of square miles would relay data to a master computer, which would electronically bark orders to irrigation pumps providing water to cropland.

Future as these ideas may sound, they are being used today in the San Joaquin Valley in central California, and if the agricultural visionaries are correct, such innovative methods and equipment are only the beginning.

"The revolution under way will allow a rapid extension of the limits of plant productivity," says Dr. Lawrence Rappaport, head

of plant genetics at the University of California at Davis.

"Things are happening so fast that I have trouble sleeping at night thinking about all the new developments," said Dr. Winston J. Brill, who as both a professor of plant genetics at the University of Wisconsin and a vice president of Cetus, a genetic engineering company, is widely regarded as a major figure in biotechnology.

Nowhere is the mood of optimism more acute than here in Kings County, which, with the enormous output of 60 different crops, lays claim to being the farming capital of California, if not the world.

"We're farming here as close to the 21st century as you can get," said W. Hugh Handley, the county agricultural commissioner. "Certainly the thick topsoil and the benign climate help. But what makes it all go is a breed of farmer with the brains to develop new techniques and the nerve to take risks and put innovations into use."

"We're at least 25 years ahead of the rest of the nation in technical expertise," said Mr. Handley, who is also a walnut farmer.

"We're not doing badly, but we still consider agriculture here to be in the dark ages of technology," said Scott Salyer, vice president

of Salyer-American, a farming operation whose management is considered by some agricultural economists to be among the best in the nation.

Salyer-American has pioneered irrigation techniques and flood control and has expanded the use of lasers to direct bulldozers in the grading of cropland to better use water and fertilizer.

"The old days of the mom-and-pop farm are, unfortunately, a thing of the past," Mr. Salyer said.

His words were echoed by executives at the Pandol Brothers Farm, another expanding farm operation 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of Corcoran, near the hamlet of Richport. "I know a lot of people back East think we're a bunch of dumb hick farmers right out of Steinbeck," said Jack Pandol Jr., another grandson in management, "but I prefer to believe that we're pretty sophisticated businessmen."

As he spoke, Mr. Pandol was both taking directions from and giving them to a \$150,000 complex of temperature and moisture sensors linked by underground cables to a computer console, which in turn gave or-

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## Israel Ministry Moving To Ease Textbook Bias

### Dominant Reading Theme in Schools Is Found to Be Anti-Arab Patriotism

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Some Israeli experts say they have found that Hebrew textbooks are replete with negative stereotypes of Arabs and that the curricula in Israeli Jewish schools have done little or nothing to eradicate prejudice.

"What the kids are getting is a lot of stuff on Arab-Jewish wars and standard red-neck bigotry in order to prepare them for age 18 to go out and kill," said Benjamin Chetkov-Yanov, who teaches social work at Bar-Ilan University in Tel Aviv.

The dominant theme of reading books in the lower grades is war and patriotism, according to Daniel Bar-Tal, a professor of psychology at Tel Aviv University's school of education. He is conducting a research project on the matter.

"The bravery, the patriotism, the willingness to sacrifice lives, the heroism of Israeli soldiers" prevail in most of the stories used to teach Hebrew to children, Mr. Bar-Tal says he has found.

"Relatively, there was a lack of reference to Arabs," he said. "When it was there, it was negative. Usually, they don't know how to fight, they are almost spies, they are willing to destroy Israel, they hate Israel. There are some stories, very few, in which they are portrayed as very cruel, almost inhuman." This, he said, prepared children for war but not for open-minded coexistence with Arabs.

Another expert, Alouph Hareven at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem, says he sees silence in the curriculum as the main culprit.

"For 35 years there has been no education at all," he said. "Pupils go through 12 years without a single hour devoted to the fact that every sixth Israeli is an Arab and that we live in a region where our historical destiny is to live with Arabs, in this country and on the other side of the frontier."

The point is not made, he said, that "99.9 percent of all Israeli Arabs have never been involved in subversive actions against the state of Israel."

There is no central governmental issuance of textbooks, according to Arieh Shoval, deputy director-general of the Education Ministry.

"Anybody can print any text-

book," he said. "The ministry does not impose any textbook on anybody," but merely lists those that coincide with a prescribed curriculum. "I'm worried and I'm concerned about what I've read until now" of the texts, he said.

Consequently, the ministry has recently decided to introduce, in the next few years, a curriculum focused on erasing stereotypes and promoting tolerance toward Arabs. Mr. Hareven and Mr. Chetkov-Yanov are among those involved in the reform; they say they are disturbed by what happens in classrooms.

Mr. Hareven said he found it paradoxical, for example, that in 1979, the year Israel signed a peace treaty with Egypt, a new high school textbook called "The Arab-Israeli Conflict" was issued.

"When peace is signed," he said tartly, "you put out a textbook called 'The Arab-Israeli Conflict.'"

The book was a fairly good history, he said, but he criticized it for failing to deal with what he called the "evolving pluralistic relations with the Arabs" — the Arabs who are Israeli, the Arabs who are under Israeli military occupation, the Arabs of Egypt at peace, the Arabs of Syria and other countries in a state of war with Israel.

Like other texts, the book promotes a fervent devotion to security. It preaches against sympathy for the Palestinian sense of homelessness, for example, denouncing "a certain soft-heartedness" among some Israeli Jews.

Similarly, the history textbook for ninth graders gives a decidedly one-sided account of the 1948 war, in which Israel was attacked by Arab armies after declaring its independence. The book does not mention the Israeli decisions to drive Arabs out of some parts of the country; it omits the perspective of ordinary Arabs caught in the conflict and does not report their suffering.

Another textbook, entitled "The Arabs and Islam," for use in seventh and eighth grades, shows Arabs only as seminomadic Bedouin tribesmen — primitive, violent and warlike.

## Israelis Suffer From the Plague of Distrust

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American Indians were regarded in the United States.

In the detail of personal lives, Arabs loom for many Jews as frightening, primitive, violent. Counselors who have arranged visits by Jewish pupils to Arab schools have often encountered resistance from parents who worry about their youngsters' safety.

Some of the rawest bigotry exists in Upper Nazareth, a gleaming hilltop town of apartment houses built as a Jewish city to overlook the ancient, brownstone Arab town of Nazareth. For the last decade, Arab families have been quietly moving into Upper Nazareth, renting and buying apartments and living among the Jews.

The Arabs do this, some say, not to abandon their identity, but to escape the acute housing shortage of Nazareth. Many continue to send their children to Arab schools down the hill. It is one of the few places in Israel where there has been residential integration and it has brought mostly friction.

It is hard to find a Jew who is happy about the Arabs' presence, although official figures count them as only 3,000, compared with 25,000 Jews in the town. "They have a lot of children, they make noise," a man said. "If one Jew sells a house to an Arab, the second one wants to flee from the area."

Lama Fahum is an Arab girl of 10. Her family moved into a Jewish apartment house five years ago, renting the apartment at first, buying it later. She is blonde and fair-skinned, but her mother says that some Jewish children in the neighborhood call her "black Arab."

"Sometimes they don't let us

play with them," said another Arab girl, Chinez Abud, 12. "And when we play with them, sometimes they say things we don't like, like 'dirty Arabs.' They say we smell as if we don't have soap and water."

China's best Jewish friend, a 12-year-old boy, Ronny Awat, pushes in the other direction. "Everywhere I've lived I've had Arab neighbors," Ronny said, "and I always got along well with them."

The prospect of Arab-Jewish friendship among children is precisely what Galia Barkai, a high school biology teacher in Upper Nazareth, finds threatening. She belongs to a newly activated group called Meana, an acronym meaning "prevention" from the Hebrew words for "defenders of Upper Nazareth." Its purpose is to block Arabs from moving in and to drive out those who are already there. Its chairman says he believes that all Arabs should be expelled from Israel.

"My child, my third one, is going this year to the kindergarten, and there are two Arab kids in the kindergarten," Mrs. Barkai said as she sat with other members of the organization.

"I'll tell you what my fears are," she continued. "He's a child. They are children. And they don't understand politics and everything else. What will happen if he likes this child, and they start playing together, and they become very good friends? This is the problem. Therefore, I don't want them to come here because they create this problem."

A thin, bald man who gave his name only as Rafi agreed. "Love is more dangerous than hate," he said. "It's dangerous to our existence."

Although the Arabs there are Israeli citizens, they are seen as aliens and all are tarred with the brush of the terrorism that only a tiny fraction practice.

Severe images of Arabs emerge from the minds of these Jewish militants. The Arabs are "richer than us," but are willing to work at lower wages, they say, thus stealing jobs from new immigrants. They are insincerely polite, they say, but are dirty, noisy, undesirable neighbors who are driving down property values.

They do not know their place as well as they used to, some Jews say. "In Israel, you can tell an Arab because he behaves the way a Jew does in Europe," Rafi said. "An Arab can be very nice, quiet, cooperative, humble, submissive. But on the other hand, when they are together, they get a lot of self-confidence."

As in many forms of racism elsewhere, sexual fears and fantasies run strongly through the prejudices.

**2 Die in South African Mine**

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — Two men died and three were missing after a rockfall in the Doornfontein gold mine west of Johannesburg, a mine official said Tuesday. The men were trapped 1.7 miles (2.7 kilometers) beneath the surface following the accident Saturday, which was caused by an earth tremor, the official said.

## Key Soviet Promotions Go to Andropov Loyalists

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four men whose promotions to key positions in the Soviet Communist Party hierarchy were approved by the Central Committee session in Moscow on Monday are veteran party workers who share a loyalty to President Yuri V. Andropov.

Appointed full members of the Politburo, the supreme authority of the Communist Party, were Mikhail S. Solomentsev, 70, chairman of the party control commission, and Vitaly I. Vorotnikov, 57, who was appointed six months ago to Mr. Solomentsev's previous post as premier of



Vitaly I. Vorotnikov

A Russian born Jan. 20, 1926... Began career as a fitter's apprentice in Leningrad... Served in the Red Army 1941 to 1946... Joined party in 1944... Attended Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute in the Ukraine after the war, graduate in 1950... Transferred to Moscow from Dnepropetrovsk regional party committee after Mr. Andropov was named head of KGB, and began career with secret police...

Named one of two first deputy chairmen of KGB, with rank of colonel general, in April 1982... Named chairman of the KGB in December 1982... Full member of party Central Committee since March 1981.



Mikhail S. Solomentsev

Born Nov. 7, 1913, to peasant family in Lipetsk region of southern Russia... Started work at 17 as worker on collective farm... Became first secretary of regional party committee in Karaganda, Kazakhstan, in 1959... Named to secretariat of Central Committee in Moscow in 1966, overseeing heavy industry... Strong critic of Khrushchev... Named premier of the Russian republic in 1971 and a candidate member of the Politburo...

Group around Brezhnev bloc his expected advancement to Politburo... Stepped down as premier of Russian republic in June 1983 and was appointed head of party control committee.



Viktor M. Chebrikov

Russian born in 1923... Little known about early life... Served in the Red Army 1941 to 1946... Joined party in 1944... Attended Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute in the Ukraine after the war, graduate in 1950... Transferred to Moscow from Dnepropetrovsk regional party committee after Mr. Andropov was named head of KGB, and began career with secret police...

Named one of two first deputy chairmen of KGB, with rank of colonel general, in April 1982... Named chairman of the KGB in December 1982... Full member of party Central Committee since March 1981.



Yegor K. Ligachev

Born Nov. 29, 1920... Graduated from Moscow Aviation Institute as an engineer... Appointed first secretary of Tomsk regional party committee, a major oil- and gas-producing area in western Siberia, in 1965... Articles in press from early 1970s stressed need for greater discipline, more rational economic organization, themes that attracted attention of Mr. Andropov...

Opponent of alcoholism and bootlegging, advocate of stricter law and order... Appointed to secretariat of Central Committee in Moscow in April 1983... Maintains vast information bank on all party members and controls distribution of party cards.

## Nakasone Reiterates Promise on Strong Defense

By William Chapman  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday that his administration intended to keep promises it made to the United

States about strengthening Japan's military effort despite the election losses his party suffered last week.

He also said he had selected his new cabinet in part to emphasize that the diplomatic path he had chosen during his first year in office had not changed. He emphasized the need for Japan to maintain "international trust and stability."

Mr. Nakasone's comments at a news conference appeared intended to defuse the notion that his presidential position might make him retreat from the diplomatic policies that highlighted his first year.

Some members of his own Liberal Democratic Party have said that they expected Mr. Nakasone to be less concerned with diplomacy and more with domestic economic and welfare considerations this time.

Mr. Nakasone was re-elected prime minister on Monday with the aid of independents and a small splinter party in the parliament, a reflection of the Dec. 18 election losses that cost his party 36 seats in the lower house of the Diet.

Because he must stand again for the office at another party convention in 11 months, Mr. Nakasone will be more cautious for fear of alienating some whose votes he will need, according to political observers and much of the daily press.

His first challenge is likely to be the budget, which is to be decided in January and which will determine the level of military expenditures for the fiscal year beginning April 1.

Mr. Nakasone said Tuesday that certain "promises" to the United States had been made during meetings in 1981 with his predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, and President Ronald Reagan. Those promises have to be kept, he said.

He apparently was referring to Mr. Suzuki's statement that Japan would take over defense of two Pacific sea lanes extending about 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from Japan's central islands. Mr. Suzuki later denied that he had made such a specific promise, but U.S. and Japanese officials subsequently met to discuss the project.

Some specialists in Tokyo say that under the current rate of military spending, such a target could not be achieved before the early 1990s, if then.

On Monday, Mr. Nakasone reiterated a campaign pledge that during the next fiscal year military spending would be held below the traditional mark of 1 percent of gross national product.

The government, which faces a huge internal debt, has been on an austerity course for several years with most ministries held to a no-increase level. But military budgets, by common agreement, are allowed to increase, usually by between 6 and 7 percent.

One of Mr. Nakasone's first moves diplomatically will be to send his foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, to the United States in January to discuss foreign affairs in the aftermath of the election defeat.

Mr. Abe and Noboru Takeshita, the finance minister, were held over from the first Nakasone administration, apparently as a signal of continuity.

## South Africa Reports 120-Mile Push Into Angola to Fight Namibia Rebels

The Associated Press

PRETORIA — South African military officials say their forces have penetrated 120 miles (194 kilometers) into Angola to attack guerrillas fighting to end South African rule over neighboring South-West Africa.

General Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African Defense Force, said Monday night at a press conference that a force of up to 1,400 guerrillas was preparing to infiltrate South-West Africa, also

known as Namibia, from Angola along four routes.

General Viljoen said guerrillas were increasingly taking refuge with soldiers of Angola's army. He said there had been direct clashes between South African troops and Angolan forces and their Cuban allies, and chances of further direct conflict were causing concern.

He denied, however, that South African troops had massacred civilians, as the Angolans have charged. He also denied that any South African planes had been shot down.

General Viljoen said his forces fought about 200 guerrillas of South-West Africa People's Organization on Monday outside the southern Angolan town of Camama. He said seven companies of SWAPO guerrillas were poised for an offensive from the town of Jamba aimed at penetrating the white-populated farming areas of northern Namibia, as they do each rainy season.

General Viljoen said there was "an unprovoked attack" by Angolan soldiers on a South African unit near Cuito Cuanavale last week, even though the South Africans had posed no threat to the town.

"This is a worrying situation. We do not like to become involved with the FAPLA or the Cuban forces. We would rather respect them in their areas, but then we would also expect from these people that they respect our fight against SWAPO," General Viljoen said. The FAPLA is the Angolan Army.

"If they interfere this way, one is inclined to think that they are joining in the fight, which isn't a good thing," he added.

**Dozens Reported Killed**  
Glenn Frankel of The Washington Post reported from Harare, Zimbabwe:

The military push began nine days ago with South African air strikes against Cuito and military positions near Mulondo, according to the Angolan Defense Ministry. It said "dozens of civilians" had been killed and hundreds wounded in the raids.

Angolan officials also have reported that South African forces, after heavy fighting, have taken the town of Cassinga, 150 miles north of the border between Angola and Namibia. The town is less than 30 miles south of Angola's main military defense line, which is said to be manned by Angolan and Cuban troops.

The campaign is believed to be South Africa's largest military incursion into Angola in 16 months. Four previous South African military operations since August 1981 have killed nearly 1,600 SWAPO guerrillas, according to Pretoria.

As a scientist who keeps track of the latest developments in agriculture, he added, "it could never say that anything is impossible."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Soviet Said to Orbit Shuttle Prototype

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Soviet Union Tuesday orbited for the third time what Western observers believe is a prototype of a space shuttle, a half-ton (450-kilogram) winged spacecraft that splashed down in the Black Sea after an orbit around Earth.

Though the Russians have yet to test a full-sized shuttle like the 100-ton one the United States has flown nine times, observers believe the Russians have undertaken a serious effort to catch up with the Americans.

If the space vehicle, identified by the Soviet news agency Tass as Cosmos-1517, was in fact a shuttle prototype, this was its third flight since March 1982. The first two missions ended with parachuted splash-downs in the Indian Ocean. Australian Navy photographs of those tests depicted a drone-like spacecraft whose fuselage is 10 feet (about three meters) long and whose wings span about 12 feet.

### 5 Arrested in Italy in Kidnapping Plot

ROME (AP) — Police have arrested five persons who had allegedly planned to abduct a countess on Christmas, the Italian news agency ANSA reported Tuesday.

The report said police discovered a three-meter-deep (nine-foot-deep) underground "prison" on the outskirts of Rome where the kidnapers planned to hold Countess Silvia Cardelli, the wife of Count Francesco Cardelli, a major landowner. Police reportedly found a mattress, an electric heater and two buckets of water inside the hideout.

ANSA quoted police as saying that the countess was to have been kidnapped on Christmas at her family's country house in Torrechiara, about 20 miles (30 kilometers) northwest of Rome. ANSA said police were tipped off a month ago, but the date of the arrests was not given.

### Paris Expels 3 Iranians, Holds 5 Others

PARIS (Reuters) — France has expelled three more Iranian nationals employed by the Iranian Islamic Cultural Center in Paris and is holding five others pending expulsion, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

The French government ordered the closure of the center on Friday and expelled three Iranian diplomats linked to it for "activities incompatible with their diplomatic status," Iran retorted on Sunday by ordering three French Embassy officials to leave the country.

Interior Ministry officials said the eight Iranians detained on Friday in addition to the three diplomats ordered to leave were youths whose activities at the center were incompatible with their status as residents in France.

### Interference in Aquino Inquiry Alleged

MANILA (UPI) — The government Tuesday alleged that a "foreign hand was actively interfering" with the inquiry into Benigno S. Aquino Jr.'s murder after an alleged witness implicated the military in the assassination.

The allegations, broadcast over government television, came after military lawyers filed a \$285,000 criminal libel suit against a Philippine Airlines ground technician, Mr. Regalado, in a news report Friday from Tokyo, said Mr. Aquino's alleged assassin, Rolando Galano, was being "assisted" by soldiers when the killing occurred and that a soldier shot the opposition leader.

The broadcast, quoting a report by the Philippine News Agency bureau in Tokyo, said the Japanese capital seemed to have become a refuge for "shadowy witnesses to the slaying." It continued: "The mystery spun around the witnesses has led to suspicion that a foreign hand was actively interfering with the ongoing probe into the assassination."

### 9 More Arrested in Kuwait Bombings

KUWAIT (Reuters) — The Kuwaiti authorities said Tuesday they have arrested nine more persons in connection with bomb attacks Dec. 12 on the U.S. and French embassies. At least four persons were killed and 60 injured in explosions at the embassies and at other sites.

The minister of cabinet affairs, Abdel-Aziz Hussein, said the nine would be tried along with seven Iraqis and three Lebanese already in custody. One of the nine, an Iraqi, was arrested Monday, he said. He did not give the nationalities of the others.

Mr. Hussein said he expected the trial to begin in the first week of January. The Kuwaiti authorities have said the 10 arrested soon after the attacks were members of the banned Islamic Call Party, which is said to favor an Iran-type Islamic republic in Iraq.

### Seoul to Renew Some Soviet Contacts

SEOUL (AP) — South Korea will resume limited contacts with the Soviet Union next year in a move to improve relations strained since the downing of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

The officials acknowledged that some problems involving compensation for the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet have yet to be resolved. But one high-ranking ministry official said that nonpolitical exchanges with the Soviet Union will be resumed on a gradual basis.

South Korea, which has no formal diplomatic relations with Moscow, has boycotted international meetings held in the Soviet Union since the KAL Boeing 747 was fired on in Soviet airspace Sept. 1. The jumbo jet crashed in the sea off the Soviet island of Sakhalin and all 269 people aboard were killed.

### Israel May Level Some Arab Homes

BETHLEHEM, Israel-occupied West Bank (UPI) — Defense Minister Moshe Arens warned Tuesday that the army might demolish Arab homes along main roads on the occupied West Bank to combat stone-throwing by Palestinian youths.

Mr. Arens, visiting the Deheish Palestinian refugee camp near Bethlehem, indicated he would not sanction deportation of stone-throwers and their families to Jordan, as demanded by Israeli settlers.

Asked if he would back demands to demolish homes along main roads, he said: "Certainly one approach we're looking at, which is a common one when it comes to road safety, is to make sure that there's some space between the road and areas where people move or where people live."

### Blackout Strikes Sweden, Denmark

STOCKHOLM (AP) — A power failure struck most of Sweden and parts of Denmark on Tuesday. Sweden lost power at 1 P.M. as stores and shops were crowded for post-Christmas sales.

Swedish radio reported that the failure began at the Hamra transformer station near Enköping, about 60 miles (97 kilometers) northwest of Stockholm. A chain reaction knocked out stations throughout the country, and all of Sweden's nuclear power plants immediately disconnected from the grid, the radio said.

The outage originally stretched from the southern city of Malmö to far northern Sweden, affecting about 3 million of Sweden's 8.5 million people, including Stockholm and Göteborg, the two largest cities. Tens of thousands of residents of eastern Denmark, who also are on the Swedish grid, lost power, although lights only blinked in Copenhagen.

### U.S. Is No Threat to Russia, Reagan Says

NEW YORK (UPI) — The United States has no aggressive intentions toward the Soviet Union and hopes to convince its leaders of that fact, President Ronald Reagan said in an interview with Time magazine.

The president said in the interview that there was "one new development" that he had worried about for some time, he said that military leaders in the Soviet Union were, "apparently without any coaching" being briefed by the civilian part of the government, "taking it upon themselves 'to make statements, and make belittling statements.'"

Mr. Reagan, speaking of the recently suspended negotiations of nuclear weapons, said the Soviet Union probably would return to the bargaining table once U.S. missiles were in place in Western Europe as "they see that we have the will to go forward with this."

### Japan Refuses to Return North Korean

TOKYO (UPI) — The Justice Ministry refused Tuesday to return North Korean soldier in exchange for four Japanese seamen seized by Communist authorities as a result of his defection.

The ministry's Immigration Office said it rejected a plea of asylum for the defector, Min Hong Gu, 21, who showed away on a Japanese freighter. It said it will send Mr. Min to another country, which was not identified immediately.

Mr. Min has been detained in Japan since Nov. 4. North Korean authorities seized the Japanese freighter on which he showed away when it made a further visit to the North Korean port of Naepo in December. Pyongyang demanded that Tokyo surrender Mr. Min in exchange for the release of the vessel and its crew, which it accused of spying. The Immigration Office had no comment on the fate of the ship and its crew.

### For the Record

Two men wearing masks bearing the likeness of President Franco Mitterrand of France stole 30mm cannons from a freighterport Paris's Charles de Gaulle Airport last week, police said Tuesday. (AP)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was elected woman of the year the second year in a row and Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, was voted man of the year Tuesday in a poll sponsored by a British Broadcasting Corporation program. (Reuters)



هكذا من الأصل



## Fear of Terrorism Stirs Few Precautions in U.S. Outside of N.Y., Capital

By Leslie Maitland Werner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Concern about the threat of terrorism that has prompted heightened security in the U.S. capital is not being felt around the country, according to law enforcement authorities in several major cities.

Concrete barriers have been erected at the State Department and metal detectors installed in the Capitol, but in Los Angeles, Houston, Detroit, Miami, San Francisco, Chicago and other cities, officials reported that they were taking no new measures and feeling no particular anxiety.

Only in New York City, site of the United Nations headquarters and home to the largest diplomatic community in the world, did officials say they were more worried.

According to Kenneth Conboy, the acting police commissioner, new concern is being felt despite the fact that the number of terrorist incidents in the city, like those around the country, dropped this year. So far in 1983, there have been 3, Mr. Conboy said, as against 15 last year, 11 in 1981 and 9 in 1980.

"You can't take for granted the continuing peacefulness of a community in the face of one year," he said.

On the federal level, William H. Webster, director of the FBI, said, "rather than a rising tide of terrorism, we have a rising concern for terrorism in this country."

The bureau has identified 31 incidents in the United States this year. In six of them, the authorities either arrested those they believed responsible or the suspects were killed in the incident. The bureau counted 51 such incidents last year, in 1981 there were 42, and in 1980, 29.

"There are no major terrorist organizations operating in the United States," Mr. Webster said. Rather, he believes, hundreds of individual terrorists sometimes provide assistance to each other.

According to Mr. Webster and other FBI officials, a Brink's robbery of 1981 in which two police officers and a guard were killed in Nyack, New York, provided lessons that have helped guide the FBI's planning in this area.

The significance of the Brink's case was that "we identified a coalition of heretofore apparently unrelated groups that had been in existence since 1976 without the knowledge of law enforcement nationwide," said Kenneth Walton, deputy assistant director of the FBI's New York office.

"That coalition of Black Liberation Army, old Weathermen, the May 19 group and others involved in that robbery bears a direct cause-and-effect relationship to terrorism investigations today, and perhaps even to ongoing bombings," Mr. Walton said.

"The Brink's case," he added, "showed that apparently divergent groups provide accommodations for each other — stolen vehicles, explosives, safehouses and protection."

This has led the FBI to examine recent bombing incidents for similarities that could signal new alliances among seemingly disparate groups.

The FBI's efforts to enhance its ability to combat terrorism have led to the development of a computer system for analyzing intelligence.

Another change in the FBI approach occurred with the enactment in March by Attorney General William French Smith of new guidelines for domestic security investigations.

John B. Hois, a special assistant to Mr. Webster who was largely responsible for drafting the guidelines, said they "encourage continuing investigative interest in a group, even if the group has been inactive, as long as there is a potential threat of violence."



Iceicles hang from oranges in a grove south of Lakeland, Florida, as temperatures dropped to below freezing. Citrus growers are rushing to process whatever fruit has not been destroyed in the recent wave of cold weather.

## Citrus Crop Hurt as Freeze Continues in U.S. Southeast

United Press International

NEW YORK — A fourth day of freezing temperatures struck the Southeast Tuesday, dealing a disastrous blow to much of this year's citrus crop. Freezing rain and snow fell from Texas to the Tennessee Valley and an ice storm was reported in Birmingham, Alabama.

Nearly 200 deaths have been blamed on more than a week of record cold.

Temperatures climbed slightly Tuesday and only three cities — Atlantic City, New Jersey, Austin, Texas, and Baltimore — reported record lows, compared to 125 records set Christmas Day.

But forecasters warned that another outbreak of cold weather would occur by New Year's Day.

Freezing rain hit the Gulf Coast states, coating highways with nearly an inch (about 2.5 centimeters) of ice. "It's even difficult to walk in the Birmingham area," an official said.

Water emergencies were declared in the suburbs of Dallas and Fort Worth because of low pressure resulting from broken mains. Heavy snow closed Utah highways, and snow and freezing rain were forecast for Colorado, Oregon and Idaho.

## War in Cambodia: Still No End in Sight

By William Branigin  
Washington Post Service

RITHISEN CAMP, Cambodia — Outside this Cambodian refugee settlement on the Thai-Cambodian border, remnants of bamboo and thatch huts, plastic sheeting and abandoned belongings lie strewn over acres of flat scrub land.

The destruction is only an indirect result of the continuing war in Cambodia between Vietnamese troops and the forces of three Cambodian resistance factions. It was not caused by any new Vietnamese attack but by the insistence of Thailand that the camp be moved at least one kilometer (about three-fifths of a mile) east so that it will be entirely on Cambodian soil.

The move is one of the latest preparations for the annual dry-season fighting, in which the Vietnamese usually attack resistance concentrations on the Thai-Cambodian border and sometimes clash with Thai troops.

Thai authorities insisted on the move in an apparent effort to avoid a repetition of Vietnamese attacks and shelling across the border during the previous November-to-May dry season.

As a result of the move, the 40,000 Cambodians at the camp will have farther to flee to reach sanctuary on Thai territory if their camp is overrun. However, Thai authorities have established a number of secret evacuation sites inside Thai territory to accommodate refugees in the event of Vietnamese attacks, officials said.

Five years after the Vietnamese drove the Communist Khmer Rouge regime from power in Phnom Penh and pushed thousands of starving Cambodians to the Thai border, the war has settled into a routine of seasonal offensives with little net change on the ground.

It is a deadly routine, one that brings suffering to Cambodian refugees and Thai villagers near the border, burdens Thai authorities and Western relief organizations and periodically raises the risk of a wider international conflict.

Increasingly, there are parallels between Vietnamese involvement in Cambodia and the U.S. war in Vietnam. As was true for years in Vietnam, this war has no end in sight.

"We have told our troops we expect a very short, sharp and big attack," said Lieutenant General Chaoyul Yongchayuth, the Thai Army deputy chief of staff in charge of operations.

But he and other officials monitoring Cambodia expressed pessimism about broader Vietnamese intentions and strategy, noting that Hanoi has not mounted a major effort to win the war.

Vietnam's answer is to dismiss the strength and significance of the resistance forces and act as if time is on its side.

"I don't see why we should use a big net to catch little fishes," Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, was quoted as saying in Hanoi last week. He told a correspondent for a Bangkok newspaper that, contrary to Thai and Western predictions for the current dry season, "military operations in Kampuchea [Cambodia] will probably be on a small scale."

A senior Western diplomat said that reports have indicated that morale is low among the estimated 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and that many of them are reluctant to fight. The Vietnamese are believed to have roughly 45,000 troops along

the border, or at least seven of their 11 combat divisions in Cambodia. Besides logistical constraints, Thai authorities and Western diplomats said, the Vietnamese may also feel restrained from an all-out effort by the threat of China's intervention or by policy considerations of their Soviet allies.

According to a U.S. official, "what is really ironic is how frequently there are parallels to our own involvement in Vietnam." The Vietnamese, he noted, control the towns and major transportation routes, but find much of the countryside insecure and often unsafe at night.

In addition, the Vietnamese find it hard to rely on the weak, corrupt government of Heng Samrin that they installed in Phnom Penh.

According to diplomats and Cambodian resistance sources, the Vietnamese also have taken a page from the American experience in Indochina by experimenting with the concept of strategic hamlets, moving people to fortified towns and villages to reduce their contact with guerrilla forces.

A major difference from the U.S. experience in Vietnam, and one that worries the Cambodian resistance, is a large influx of Vietnamese settlers into Cambodia. Western estimates have put the number of these civilians at 200,000 to 400,000, while resistance leaders have said there are at least 600,000.

Given the disparity in population between the two countries (Vietnam has about 55 million inhabitants while Cambodia has perhaps seven million), Thai authorities, Cambodian resistance leaders and Western diplomats have expressed concern that demographic changes in Cambodia could eventually ensure Vietnamese domination of the country.

In this sense, said Hing Kuntum, an official of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, one of the Cambodian resistance groups, time may well be on the side of the Vietnamese.

## Duarte, d'Aubuisson Front-Runners As Campaign Begins in El Salvador

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — No one is quite sure when El Salvador's presidential campaign officially began.

Some think it was the day Salvadorans woke up and found pictures of fish, the symbol used by the centrist Christian Democrats, painted on many roads. There is also a case to be made for the campaign's having started last week, when a small conservative party promised a watch to each person attending the Popular Salvadoran Party's convention.

Whatever the case, there is no argument that the five announced candidates are off and running, their campaign graphics and posters competing for wall space.

Already, diplomats and politicians are putting odds on which of the five contenders will win more than 50 percent of the vote on March 25, or at least win a place in a second round of voting.

The two main contenders are José Napoleón Duarte, 57, a Christian Democrat who was president of the junta that governed El Salvador after the 1979 coup, and Roberto d'Aubuisson, 40, head of the far-right National Republican Alliance, who was recently denied a visa to the United States because of allegations that he is associated with death squads.

Some Western diplomats here say that for them, the favorite is Francisco José Guerrero, 58, the leader of the National Conciliation Party, who has been the provisional president's chief aide for the past year and is trying to stake out the center as his political turf.

The two other candidates are Francisco Quiñonez Avila, leader of the Popular Salvadoran Party, and Roberto Escobar Garcia, head of the True Institutional Party of El Salvador.

Julio Rey Prendes, Mr. Duarte's unofficial campaign manager, sat in the courtyard of a restaurant recently, talking about politics, campaigning and how to keep his candidate on the main issues, which he sees as peace, employment and the high cost of living.

Mr. Prendes is trying to moderate Mr. Duarte's image, which some Salvadorans perceive as left of center.

"This year we're going to have a very simple, optimistic campaign," he said. "It's going to be very happy. Napoleon wants to talk about dialogue, but it's not necessary to bring up controversial issues."

Recently Mr. Duarte delivered a campaign speech to 8,000 farmers, attacking the far right and telling his audience that with his international reputation, he could bring El Salvador the support it needs.

Some of Mr. Duarte's backers acknowledged that the international tone of his speech was probably wasted on the farmers, who are land redistribution program.

Recently, Mr. d'Aubuisson stood in front of 4,000 people, primarily well-dressed supporters he repeatedly called the "true Salvadorans."

Unaffected by the U.S. decision to deny his visa application or by attacks on some of his friends as members of death squads, he assured the crowd that as president he would not let outsiders interfere in the matters of true Salvadorans.



José Napoleón Duarte



Roberto d'Aubuisson

Mr. d'Aubuisson lost the rhythm of his oration only once. At one point he said that all leftists would be expelled from the country. Someone in the crowd, referring to the Christian Democrats, yelled, "Also the fish!"

Mr. d'Aubuisson paused, thought for a minute, and apparently mindful of his image, said yes, "with the vote."

Some of Mr. d'Aubuisson's supporters are comforted by the likely inclusion of Hugo Barrera on the far-right ticket.

Mr. Barrera is a businessman described by one diplomat as "the brains behind the party." Although he has a reputation for being a tough conservative, he is not tainted by the association with death squads that affects Mr. d'Aubuisson.

The party has altered its pledges only slightly this year. Last year, the candidates ran on the promise to end the war and bring back prosperity in three months. This year, they are making the same pledges, but acknowledge that it will take at least six months, according to Mr. Barrera.

Mr. Guerrero was host at a Christmas party for party leaders from the country's 14 provinces at his home, where they watched videotapes of their opponents' campaign speeches.

The candidate smiled happily as he listened to Mr. d'Aubuisson and Mr. Duarte throwing barbs at each other.

"The people don't want to fight," he said. "The sentiment of the people is for peace, our line is

the line of moderation, and our message is jobs, jobs, jobs."

Mr. Guerrero's party won only 19 percent of the popular vote in last year's elections, compared with 40 percent for the Christian Democrats and 29 percent for the National Republican Alliance. Moreover, this year nine of the 14 deputies from his party left to form another, more conservative party.

Mr. Guerrero is also one of the few candidates to have taken advantage of two U.S. election consultants who have been hired by the government to act as liaisons between the candidates and the press.



Helmut Schmidt

Willy Brandt

## Schmidt and Brandt Go Separate Socialist Ways

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

BONN — Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt marked their 70th and 60th birthdays last week, each of them bearing scars from past battles and expounding distinct political visions of West Germany that part and future goals.

The former chancellors conspicuously missed each other's milestone anniversary, Mr. Schmidt not regretting that plane connections between Hamburg and Bonn were too difficult. Mr. Brandt, for his part, saw no reason to interrupt a honeymoon in the south of France with his 37-year-old bride.

The mutual rebuffs did not faze the guests of honor nor the impressive array of celebrities from the worlds of politics, business and the arts, many of whom attended both parties to toast the Social Democratic statesmen whose shifting destinies have, to a large extent, defined the course of West Germany for the past 15 years.

Only four years ago, Mr. Schmidt seemed at the peak of his power as chancellor. Under his stewardship, West Germany had successfully weathered a leap in oil prices and a world recession. With the Carter administration perceived in Europe as weak and uncertain, Mr. Schmidt assertively spoke of the need to protest allied interests by doing something to thwart a Soviet buildup of SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

In December 1979, the Western alliance agreed on a two-track strategy to deploy new nuclear missiles to offset the SS-20s if arms control negotiations failed to produce an agreement four years later. The strategy was viewed at the time as a triumph of Mr. Schmidt's rational pragmatism. He won overwhelming support at a Social Democratic Party convention in West Berlin and, for the first time, even outpolled Mr. Brandt in votes for the party's executive committee.

At the time, Mr. Brandt had fallen into a deep personal slump. He suffered a serious heart attack and forced his second wife, to whom he had been married for more than 15 years, to leave him.

Politically, he had lost esteem and influence gained as a Nobel prize winning leader who, as the father of Ostpolitik, built new bridges with his country's eastern neighbors. Prone to fits of depression and self-doubt, he never seemed to recover from the scandal surrounding his resignation as

chancellor in 1974, when an East German spy was discovered in his inner circle of advisers.

Mr. Brandt's fortunes began to change, however, after he struck a close relationship with Brigitte Seebacher, a young Social Democratic leftist. They were married two weeks ago, and Mr. Brandt's associates say she has been primarily responsible for the remarkable physical as well as political rejuvenation he has enjoyed in recent years.

As anti-nuclear sentiment began to grow in West Germany in the early 1980s, Mr. Brandt's popularity seemed to rise as Mr. Schmidt's influence waned in his frustrating effort to defend the two-track strategy.

By September 1982, the incessant bickering had caused the popularity of Mr. Schmidt's government to plummet.

The governing coalition's junior party, the liberal Free Democrats, sought to salvage its fortunes by linking up with the Christian Democrats in a new center-right alliance. Tired and in failing health, Mr. Schmidt stepped down as chancellor and signaled that he intended to terminate his career in politics. He plans to resign as deputy party chairman in May and will no longer seek elected office.

But he now sees himself devoting most of his time to writing and lecturing, and associates say he intends to continue speaking his mind on important topics, not unlike Henry A. Kissinger.

For Mr. Brandt, a political resurrection may be taking place. He clings to the belief in forging "a majority to the left" of the current government, one that would attract a new generation of Germans who wish to shape a future with less dependence on nuclear weapons and U.S. defense guarantees.

Even though this strategy backfired in elections in March when trade union members deserted the party, Mr. Brandt is confident that the populist tide will shift back to the Social Democrats, particularly if resentment grows over lingering high unemployment.

Although he disdains any prospect of running again for chancellor, party officials who see Mr. Brandt's revived popularity as the best route back to power this decade point out that when the next scheduled national elections are held in 1987, he will be the same age as Konrad Adenauer when he became West Germany's first chancellor in 1949.

## Drownings of 2 Britons Puzzle Police in France

By Frank J. Pril  
New York Times Service

PARIS — On Nov. 28, John Robert Graham, a British accountant, arrived in Paris for business meetings. He spent the night at the Hotel d'Arènes near the Gare Saint-Lazare and, the next morning, went to work.

After lunch he told French colleagues that he planned to spend the afternoon relaxing in Paris before flying back to London. Twenty-one days later his body was found floating in the Seine near the Bois de Boulogne. Cause of death was later listed as drowning.

On Nov. 30, two days after Mr. Graham arrived in Paris, Niall Campbell, a British economist, checked into the Hotel Vernet, just off the Champs-Élysées, also for a day of business meetings.

The next day he worked until 2 P.M., then told friends he would do some shopping before taking an 8 P.M. flight back to London. The next morning his body was found on a beach near Brest, 360 miles (580 kilometers) from Paris on the Atlantic Coast. He too was found to have drowned.

The British Foreign Office and French counterintelligence officials have discounted the possibility of an espionage case, but the Paris police, who are now in charge of the investigations, say they believe that the two deaths may be connected.

And they have all but ruled out the possibility of either accidental death or suicide in both instances. The police said they found the baggage, business papers, money and passports of both men in their hotel rooms, apparently undisturbed.

So far as the authorities have been able to determine, neither man knew the other. Mr. Graham, 27, worked for a company called Transport Development Group and had come to Paris to meet with officials of a company subsidiary called Ostra. Mr. Campbell, 42, worked for Imperial Chemical Industries, a multinational concern with offices here. He often traveled between London and Paris in the course of his work, police said.

Mr. Campbell was married and the father of two children. Mr. Graham was single. Mr. Campbell's wife and Mr. Graham's parents have been questioned but were unable to provide any leads, police said.

Mr. Campbell's body was found not far from the Ile Longue, the main base for France's nuclear submarines. The site is also close to the shipyard where France's first nuclear aircraft carrier is under construction. At least one associate told French investigators that Mr. Campbell had said he was approached by British secret service agents several days before his trip here.

In London, the Foreign Office denied that any British intelligence organization had been in touch with Mr. Campbell. A spokesman for the French counterintelligence organization also said the case was "not an espionage affair."

Meanwhile, the Paris police have noted that an autopsy showed that Mr. Campbell died near midnight on the day he was last seen. There are no records of his having taken a commercial flight to anywhere near Brest and it is a six-hour train trip from Paris. Moreover, the place where his body was found was several miles beyond the center of Brest.

Aramaic, an ancient language of Christ, is dying out in remote Syrian villages.

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

MALULA, Syria — There is no indication that Jesus ever set foot in this village, whose houses are carved out of the stone of Mount Qalamun. But in this Christian enclave in the socialist, predominantly Sunni Moslem country of Syria, the ancient language that Jesus and his disciples spoke can still be heard.

Malula, population 4,000, is the largest of three villages near Mount Qalamun where Aramaic is the spoken language. Aramaic mingled with Arabic is also heard in Masses at the Syrian Orthodox Church in the old part of Damascus.

have dozens of other languages, to economic progress and social mobility in Syria. Only 30 years ago, there were no schools here. Now children of the villages learn Arabic. Syria's national language, in state-run schools.

In addition, more than a third of those considered village residents are living in Damascus, either for advanced education or for work. Many people commute daily to the Syrian capital to sell sheep and goat products, the mainstay of the village economy.

Aramaic as spoken here is a lovely language to hear: more flowing and, in the view of some, less guttural than modern Arabic. But Monsignor Abou Mokh said the two languages, as well as Hebrew, are extremely similar and are derived from the same lost language.

"Consider our Arabic greeting — salam, that is, hello, or peace," he said. "In Hebrew it's shalom. In Aramaic it's sholomo." Aramaic has had a distinguished and long history in this region. Scholars here say Aramaic emerged at least 900 years before the birth of Christ.

Jews learned Aramaic in Babylon before the birth of Christ during their exile from Palestine. When they returned, Hebrew had been relegated to a religious language, like Latin for Catholics today, and Aramaic was the spoken tongue, the archbishop said.

All of what is now Syria had become Christian and spoke Aramaic by the second century, Monsignor Abou Mokh said.

The Arab invasion of the region in the seventh century brought not only Islam but also a new language, both of which were imposed on the region.

But Malula and two other nearby villages — Jabadin and Bakha — were extremely poor and of too little consequence to spend much time and effort capturing them. So they remained isolated.

The bishop said it was the isolation that allowed Aramaic to survive. There were no roads to Malula 40 years ago.

Of the three, only Malula remains Christian. About 300 years ago the two other villages converted to Islam, an act of rebellion against severe fasting requirements imposed by the Byzantine Oriental Church, Monsignor Abou Mokh said.

### Dining Out

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## Pricing the GM-Toyota Deal

By an appropriately close 3-2 vote, the Federal Trade Commission has provisionally approved the joint venture between General Motors and Toyota. A decade ago, no one would have supposed that such a combination, between the world's No. 1 and No. 3 automakers, would be legal under U.S. antitrust laws. But the view of what antitrust allows and forbids has been changing: a broad consensus has been moving away from old rules that seemed to give incentives to be inefficient and static rather than competitive and innovative. The new view of antitrust is expressed by the FTC Bureau of Competition director, Timothy Muris, who said that "the antitrust laws focus on the effect on consumers, not on competitors." His view is that GM and Toyota might be able to produce a car that consumers would prefer in the short run; and in the long run, even if competitors are driven out of business, others can still enter the market.

Not everyone sees it that way. The dissenting commissioners, Michael Pertschuk and Patricia Bailey, fear that the exchange of information between GM and Toyota could give them unfair advantages. And Chrysler's chairman, Lee Iacocca, whose company plans to produce cars competing with the GM-Toyota model, is outraged. He threatens to take his case to the federal courts and to Congress, which has been persuaded before to see things Chrysler's way. These are serious objections. One can be wary of an antitrust law that, in reaction to theories that seemed to outlaw all

combinations, seems to rule that all are acceptable. And one can wonder why the largest U.S. automaker should be able to get inside access to Japanese manufacturing methods, to the detriment of much smaller U.S. competitors.

To these points add this: What the FTC ruling gives us is not free-market competition, but an unusual form of government regulation. Since 1981, the Reagan administration, despite its free-trade rhetoric, has imposed a quota on the number of Japanese-made cars that can be imported each year—a quota that has resulted in more expensive autos, wherever they are made. Now, Reagan appointees on the FTC have allowed a venture, but with restrictions—production for sale by GM is limited to about 200,000 cars—that will tend to limit the positive effects that free-market theorists believe it will have.

This may be the price the real world extracts from advocates of pure theory, and perhaps it is reasonable. But one has to wonder whether the U.S. auto industry or GM, which were made more responsive to consumer wishes in the 1970s by Japanese competition, are now being protected from it. The result—the import quota plus the GM-Toyota joint venture—seems to have neither the benefits of the free market nor of an administered arrangement. Perhaps in time these policies will produce better results; but the major achievement of the policy already adopted, import quotas, has only been higher auto prices.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Back to a Fearful Ritual

With appeals fast running out for more than a thousand prisoners on death row, official murders are likely to occur almost weekly in the United States in 1984. No still sensational, executions may soon become routine.

The late Justice Hugo Black believed that the Supreme Court would eventually end capital punishment because the justices were too squeamish to send such a huge backlog of convicts to their deaths. Other foes of the death penalty argued that the way to end it was to make executions public. The horrible spectacle would stir wide revulsion.

But no. The Supreme Court now coolly rejects appeals and complains about lawyers who bring too many. Reporters' descriptions of smoke, sparks and singed flesh inspire little outrage; they seem to satisfy the growing majority that favors capital punishment. So do the reactions of the relatives of crime victims. "We're joyful . . . that our state here has finally shown the will, the want and the wisdom to remove any individual from this society who renders himself unfit to be a member of it," said the brother of a man killed by John Eldon Smith, who was executed on Dec. 15.

Until two centuries ago public torture and death were standard punishments. The community's purpose was symbolic: to reenact the criminal's violence and to reassert the community's authority. In the 19th century enlightened societies began to reject such grisly ritual

and, like the young United States, bore hope of reclaiming the offender's soul.

America then was a land of optimism, idealism and religious faith. In such a place no man's soul could ever be totally lost. The government's authority was rooted in that principle, not in its power to re-enact violence. Cruel and unusual punishments were expressly banned; penitentiaries would emphasize work, education and religious study. The practical results were uneven over the years, but symbolic retribution remained sacred, even in periods of high crime. The law allowed capital punishment, but it gradually became a rare event until the Supreme Court struck down the methods by which it was being applied.

The crime wave of the 1970s, along with other events, shook America's confidence. It overwhelmed the agencies of criminal justice and swamped the enlightened tradition. New laws to meet the Supreme Court's conditions were promoted with practical arguments: Executions would deter and prevent crime. But what executions actually offered an aroused public was the ancient ritual, the symbolic reassertion of authority.

To recross this threshold will offer primitive satisfaction to many. But let all who applaud recognize the death penalty for what it is: evidence of how far America has come from the days of optimism, idealism and faith.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Andropov's Illness Doesn't Help

Out of view for four months, absent from the plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee and probably from the meeting of the Supreme Soviet as well, Yuri Andropov is nevertheless still holding the reins of power within the Soviet Union, owing largely to his appointment of faithful ideologues and his own active role in the wings.

But his illness has kept him from leading an active diplomatic life, an important concern in a time when international relations are dominated by the superpower rivalry. Without overestimating the value of summits, Mr. Andropov's illness is effectively ruling out direct contact with Western leaders who may wish to meet with him. The Soviet leader's absence from public life does not add to hopes for a clearing of the great dark clouds on the international horizon.

—Le Monde (Paris).

### A Direct Approach to Israel?

When Yasser Arafat left Beirut in August 1982, it was widely felt that he had succeeded in turning military defeat into moral and political victory. Though easily overrun in southern Lebanon, his men had fought with surprising tenacity in Beirut against overwhelming odds. That illusion of victory has cost them dear, for it enabled them to avoid facing up to the consequences of what had in fact been a serious defeat. Political gambits are subject to a law of diminishing returns. The moral benefit Mr. Arafat got from resisting the Israelis in the streets of Beirut has hardly been revived by the repeat performance staged against Syrians and

fellow Palestinians in Tripoli. He emerged a diminished and tawdry figure.

The expectation is that he will soon be back in Amman trying to pick up the threads of his dialogue with King Hussein. That would be a wiser course than trying to restore the unity of the PLO, since the latter could now be achieved only on Syrian terms. The Reagan proposals are still formally on the table, and Jordanians and Palestinians have yet to try the effect of a direct approach to Israel. They should now do so, for they have precious little left to lose.

—The Times (London).

### Some Multiply and Some Don't

The population of West Germany could, on present trends, decline to zero in about a century. Fortunately, extrapolation is one of the cardinal sins in statistical circles. What is undeniably turning down, however, according to figures produced by an understandably worried Bonn government, is the birthrate, which has now been the lowest in the world for the past nine years.

Something will undoubtedly turn up, even if the government's call to West German women to produce 200,000 extra babies per year goes unheeded for the time being. When a booming economy cried out for new labor 20 years ago, the call was answered eventually by the million. The trick the West Germans now need to learn is to integrate the burgeoning alien minority, much of which already holds West German nationality, and stop counting it, and treating it, separately.

—The Guardian (London).

## FROM OUR DEC. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1908: Immigrants Choosing Siberia**  
LONDON — The "Japan Advertiser" points out that a great new nation is forming in Siberia. One of the greatest migrations in history has been proceeding so quietly that the world generally has not noticed. During the past 12 months more than 500,000 Russians have gone to Siberia, equal to half the number of immigrants the United States received during that period from the whole world. On the other hand, Japanese immigrants are beginning to appear on the Far Eastern coast. According to a Central News telegram from St. Petersburg, "Many places along the Russian Pacific shore, which have always been shown on the official maps as uninhabited, are now populated by Japanese fishermen."

**1933: Cuba Suspends Debt Payments**  
HAVANA — The Cuban government has decided to suspend payment of foreign loan obligations totaling about \$3.2 million that mature Dec. 31. This includes an installment on the \$20-million loan obtained from the Chase National Bank of New York. Colonel Manuel Desaigne, secretary of the Treasury, has stated unofficially that Cuba does not intend to repudiate the debts, but seeks an adjustment with the creditors. President Grau San Martin added that the loans are considered illegal, as they were contracted by the Machado administration without the consent of the Cuban people. It is pointed out by Colonel Desaigne that the Treasury needs the money to pay government employees.

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## Surviving the Bomb: Faith, Planning Aren't Enough

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Is "civil defense" against nuclear war possible? The Federal Emergency Management Agency professes to think so, as did its predecessor, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency. With a little faith and a lot of planning, they have been saying for years, as much as 80 percent of the American population can survive nuclear attack.

This is ridiculous. These agencies' studies are replete with optimistic assumptions, dubious research methods, impossible conditions and the truly Strangelovian belief that human behavior, social organization and ecological relationships would go on, unaffected by the blast, fire, shock and radiation effects of the 6,559-megaton nuclear attack postulated by FEMA.

Now these civil defense pretensions and illusions have been swept away — not only by new findings that the biological, climatic and ecological consequences of nuclear war would be far more catastrophic than previously understood; but by a detailed scholarly review of official civil defense planning documents. Entitled *The Counterfeit Ark*, it is published by Physicians for Social Responsibility.

In chapter after chapter, independent authorities on transportation, radiation, agriculture, the ecology,

human behavior and medicine systematically tear apart the defense planning documents and show them for what they are — hopelessly biased and cruelly deceptive. Even the 80-percent survival figure is only an "initial assumption" based on the astounding idea that "crisis relocation" in a nuclear emergency would not "display characteristics different from those encountered in natural disaster evacuations."

So if people could get out of the way of Hurricane Camille, they can get out of the way of nuclear attack. Of course, that would be true only under certain conditions, viz:

• That after an appropriate warning period before the attack, 150 million people from all major urban areas could be relocated in three to five days, finding upon arrival adequate shelter equipped with the necessary life supports.

• That these people would remain orderly, obedient and psychologically stable, while "essential workers" would remain at assigned posts near target areas and continue to work their jobs daily.

These Kafkaesque assumptions are only the beginning. FEMA's plans call, for example, for evacuating 6.5 million people from New York City (after that warning peri-

od permits officials to gear things up) by automobile in 3.3 days to presumably safe "host areas" 200 to 400 miles distant.

Difficult? Not if multilane divided highways, with all lanes made one-way outbound, carry 1,500 cars per hour per lane at 40 miles per hour for 20 hours a day for 3.3 days, with no "flow interruptions" from accidents, breakdowns, running out of gas, poor traffic control and the like. No panic, of course.

Simultaneously, buses (mostly those highly reliable and convenient New York City transit buses) will move at constant speeds of 40 miles per hour on freeways (less on uncontrolled highways) for 45 consecutive hours, making seven round trips in each of the 3.3 evacuation days, with all seats taken and children under 12 placed two to a seat. Apparently there will be no difficulty in making round trips even if all freeways are one-way outbound.

Such plans (air, rail and water evacuation ideas are even more ludicrous) are all too typical. Another FEMA study declares, incredibly, that the agricultural industry "is almost immune to significant damage in a nuclear attack," with machinery and workers in little danger except from fallout. Howard Hjort,

formerly chief economist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, points out in *The Counterfeit Ark* that this claim is inadequately based mostly on estimates of direct blast, heat and early fallout damage.

But even these limited first effects would destroy more than half the crops under production, 80 to 90 percent of fertilizer and pesticide production, 60 percent of food processing capacity and — most important — most of the vital distribution networks. Early fallout would contaminate hundreds of thousands of square miles of farmland; and unsheltered food storage and handling sites would be unsafe for up to several months.

All this, Mr. Hjort writes in effective understatement, casts "in much greater doubt than we are led to believe the possibility of feeding the survivors." And that is the essential story in every other area analyzed in *The Counterfeit Ark*.

The scope and power of this critique cannot even be suggested in a brief article. But it leaves no doubt that "civil defense" planning cannot make nuclear war generally — or probably even marginally — survivable, and therefore a rational option for political leaders. FEMA's ludicrous calculations can only obscure that hard truth.

The New York Times.

## The Limits on U.S.-Chinese Military Cooperation

By Paul H. Kreisberg

NEW YORK — For the last five years, senior American officials have intermittently explored prospects for a military relationship between the United States and China. The Reagan administration seems to have concluded that the opportunities are limited and that Washington should not seek too much. This judgment is almost certainly sound.

It is no secret that Beijing would like to modernize its armed forces. China has a 1950s arsenal, and although it has been window-shopping for new weapons for a decade, it has bought virtually nothing. Anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons would almost certainly bolster China's border defense, and the United States has offered TOW (wire-guided anti-tank missiles) and Hawk missiles. The Chinese neither accepted nor declined the offer but asked instead about the next generation of TOWs and for the transfer of the technology to produce them. The United States is not inclined to provide either.

In fact, the Chinese have little objective reason to seek a serious dialogue either on weapons or military policy. China lacks money to buy quantities of modern weapons, an industrial base capable of producing complex new weapons and a military structure capable of absorbing such weapons. More important, Beijing is

determined not to become dependent on foreign military supply — a lesson it learned dearly in dealing with Moscow. Nor does China want to link itself irrevocably with one superpower — even if its primary antagonism is with the other.

Political tensions between the United States and China — particularly over the status of Taiwan — and economic problems lurking in the wings also argue against overly close military relations.

What is the American military interest? China ties down major Soviet forces in Asia and no longer poses a direct threat to U.S. security interests in Asia. These are large and important benefits for U.S. strategic planners. But they are a consequence of broad Chinese and Soviet policies and are largely independent of American actions. There is no evidence that such benefits depend on or are even related to U.S. military cooperation with China — the Chinese have occasionally hinted the contrary.

Beijing does claim that military contacts are part of the general relationship it wants with Washington and agrees to some visits and meetings. Yet it rarely initiates such proposals. The only security collaborations in force now are intelligence

exchanges related to monitoring Soviet missile and nuclear tests. Since 1980, the U.S. Navy has sought, in vain, ship visits to Chinese ports, but the purpose of such visits, other than "showing the flag" is vague.

The Chinese cannot contribute to the defense of East Asia sea lanes now or at any point in the foreseeable future. Nor has Beijing accepted a recent American suggestion that China send naval ships to visit Honolulu. Indeed, the longest Chinese naval foray has been 1,300 miles to sea.

China is wisely leery of both its naval capabilities and the political risks involved in such exchanges. Some American officials would like Chinese agreement for U.S. aircraft to overfly China on their way to the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia. But reliance on Chinese approval for such activities would be risky and Beijing has shown no interest.

Some strategists hope to initiate joint military planning, but to a limited degree of U.S. and Chinese interests does not warrant such ventures. Besides, the prospect would alarm South Asian and Southeast Asian countries, Japan, South Korea and, of course, the Soviet Union.

Better, then, to restrict U.S.-Chinese military cooperation to three

simple, undramatic, sensible steps:

First, routine exchanges to broaden understanding of the outside world among Chinese military officers. Chinese officers have little knowledge of the outside world but may, nevertheless, play an influential role in Chinese policies in the future.

The United States wisely plans to keep in touch with such people through exchanges of senior officers and some staff training programs.

Second, the sale of dual-use technology — communications and transportation equipment that can also be used in military projects. The military risks of such sales are low and the benefits for both American trade and Chinese economic development are substantial.

Third, exchanges of general intelligence — of the kind that regularly takes place between military authorities of friendly countries — to serve the interests of both sides.

These three basic programs are already in place and should be allowed to mature quietly. Neither Americans nor the Chinese should look for more.

The writer, deputy director of policy planning in the State Department from 1977 to 1980, is director of studies at the Council on Foreign Relations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## An Arafat-Hussein Alliance? Look to the West Bank

By Colin Legum

LONDON — The departure of Yasser Arafat and his supporters from Lebanon is a serious setback for the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, but it is by no means a final defeat. He can still count heavily on the Palestinian constituency that matters most in the long run — the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Arafat can also rely on the solid support of the tens of thousands of Palestinians who have established themselves, mostly in successful middle-class positions, throughout the Middle East and, especially, in the Arab Gulf States. No less important, he still enjoys the backing of most Arab governments, counting only Syria and Libya as his enemies.

It was Syrian military support for the rebel group led by Abu Musa, and not the size of the Palestinian rebel forces, that led to Mr. Arafat's crushing defeat at Tripoli, in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat now must decide how to capitalize on his support in the West Bank and Gaza. His only major opposition there comes from the pro-Hashemite elements whose position has been steadily built up over the years by King Hussein of Jordan.

Hussein's dearest ambition is to establish a firm alliance with Mr. Arafat in dealing with Israel. The PLO leader's decision on this is the key to Arab-Israeli relations.

Support for Mr. Arafat personally, if not for all his policies, grew significantly on the West Bank and in Gaza in the better months of fratricidal strife. Even former opponents, such as Bassam Shaka, the militant former mayor of Nablus, took Mr. Arafat's side. So did many of the Islamic fundamentalists who, with the small but active communist groups, have in re-

cent years been in the forefront of the anti-Arafat movement.

The multi of Jerusalem, Sheikh Said al-Din al-Alami, denounced Mr. Assad as "a murderer" whose hands, he said, "were red with the blood of Palestinians and Syrians." He proclaimed it the duty of every true Moslem to kill Mr. Assad.

Sermons in West Bank and Gaza mosques were devoted to offering prayers for Mr. Arafat. Thousands of worshippers gathered after services to demonstrate their support.

An influential group of 40 West Bank Palestinians, including well-known nationalists and prominent academics, unsuccessfully sought Israeli approval to visit Tunis to proclaim their support for Mr. Arafat.

The fratricidal struggle in Lebanon also saw the growth in the West Bank of a movement of prominent Pal-

estinian nationalists who insisted that the "armed struggle" should not be the Palestinians' only weapon; Mr. Arafat was praised as the leader who understood that political methods were no less important.

This ground swell of support placed the minority groups opposed to Mr. Arafat in a quandary. The PLO group spoke with two voices.

One section, speaking through the organ Al-Shira, endorsed the criticisms of the rebels led by Abu Musa but spoke out strongly against the use of force in settling internal differences. But Al-Mithaq, the organ for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, heaved to the Syrian line in blaming Mr. Arafat for the misfortunes that led to Palestinians killing one another.

The communists were similarly divided. Unwilling to denounce Mos-

cow's ally, Mr. Assad, they were reluctant to give their support to Abu Musa's camp. They justified their ambiguous stand by claiming that Moscow was working to mediate in the Palestinian conflict.

Significantly, though, the pro-Hashemites solidly took the side of Mr. Arafat against Abu Musa. The reason is obvious: King Hussein does not wish to see the PLO come under the influence of Damascus through Abu Musa. Moreover, he sees Mr. Arafat as a pragmatist who might yet be won over to accept either the Reagan plan or the Saudi proposal for negotiating a settlement with Israel.

Although the pro-Arafat and pro-Hashemite factions on the West Bank remain antagonistic to each other, the events in Lebanon have opened up the possibility of an alliance, an idea promoted by several Gulf states, Egypt, Iraq, Tunisia and Morocco.

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### From Tripoli to Ulster

After Yasser Arafat's departure from Lebanon, the United Nations next permit its flag to be used on trucks serving to evacuate IRA terrorists from Northern Ireland?

E. FURNESS  
Paris.

### The Marines' Presence

As a Lebanese I feel that the continued presence of the U.S. Marines has now become an obstacle to peace. Militarily, the recent American escalation increases the chances of open

confrontation, which might end up involving Syria and the Soviet Union on the one hand and the United States and Israel on the other. It also complicates the honest and much-appreciated peacekeeping role of the English, French and Italian contingents and increases the chances of their withdrawal.

Politically, the presence of the marines has become the most tangible symbol of U.S. support for the ill-fated Israeli-Lebanese accord. In Lebanon there is a growing feeling that the accord was imposed on us by the United States; furthermore, there is an increasing realization that it

extracts too heavy a political price from us without any guarantees that Israel will withdraw its army. Even in Israel the accord is being questioned widely, notably by the Labor Party.

GHIA EL-YAFI  
London.

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## The Bishops Take On Capitalism

By Ernest Conine

LOS ANGELES — America's Roman Catholic bishops, having thrown the U.S. policy of nuclear deterrence under a moral cloud with a pastoral letter issued earlier this year, are now cranking up for what is expected to be an attack on American-style capitalism.

The Roman Catholic Church itself controls enough money and property, directly and indirectly, to qualify as a major capitalist institution.

But never mind. There is considerable concern that the bishops are pushing their way into an area about which they in fact know very little.

The bishops, of course, should keep in mind that capitalism has come a long way since Adam Smith. It is a fact that the countries whose people enjoy the greatest spiritual freedom and individual rights are the countries where modified capitalist systems prevail. Not one is Marxist.

But that, of course, is hardly reason to ignore the failings that exist. The present workings of the economy do raise disturbing questions of appropriate church concern.

The first draft of the pastoral letter is not expected before November. However, there is a strong impression that the committee draft will urge that more be done to ameliorate the harsh effect of the Reagan administration's economic policies on the poor and disadvantaged.

At a minimum the pastoral letter is likely to embrace the idea of government as the employer of last resort; and to call for increased welfare spending. Many observers expect the bishops to say some harsh things about the capitalist system itself.

The bishops' brethren north of the border have set the precedent. In a report issued a year ago a commission of Canadian Catholic bishops saw a "deepening moral crisis" in the present "business enterprise" system, and argued that "the rights of workers are more important than the maximization of profits."

The U.S. bishops will have little difficulty in finding selective evidence to bolster a case for more sensitivity in American business and society in general.

The extent of actual anger in the United States is a matter of dispute. But the fact that the government has to subsidize many millions of meals a day says something about the imperfections of the system.

People have an obligation to remember the old adage about the Lord helping those who help themselves. But this is meaningless advice unless jobs exist for willing workers. During the recent deep recession, a lot of people who have always been self-supporting ended up on Social Row. Many are still there.

A few days ago the good news came that unemployment had fallen almost 2.5 percentage points from its year-ago peak of 10.5 percent. This means 3.5 million more workers have jobs now than in November 1982.

Virtually all gains in employment, however, are occurring among workers aged 25 to 44. Jobless youths still face bleak prospects. Workers over 45 are having a tough time getting their old jobs back.

As Business Week put it, "The much-predicted plight of the older displaced worker, whose job in a steel mill or as a middle manager is gone forever, is now a reality."

Think what that means: A man works hard for 25 or 30 years, pays his taxes and brings up his kids to be good citizens. Through no fault of his own, his job disappears. At his age he has scant chance of landing a decent job in any other field. There is indeed something immoral (and economically insane) about a system that throws an able worker onto the human scrap heap in what should be his most productive years.

Meanwhile, too many businessmen seem bent on proving all over again why workers need unions. In industry after industry, workers are being given the choice of accepting pay cuts or losing their jobs.

It is true that the whole economy is undergoing a revolution brought about by computers, robots and subsidized or more efficient foreign competition. The cooperation of workers and unions is needed to help make American industry competitive again by bringing labor costs into line.

With some praiseworthy exceptions, however, the instrument of persuasion has been the sledgehammer. The atmosphere is reflected in a recent magazine headline: "Business Will Kill Labor." The headline is smaller print: "Recession-Scared Unions Lack Leverage in 1984's Bargaining."

Such attitudes will sooner or later breed worker militancy — possibly with church support.

In Southern California both Catholic and Protestant churchmen, unconvinced by assurances from General Motors that it has no plans to close its Van Nuys assembly plant, are supporting a union campaign to dissuade the company from such a move.

Bishop Juan Azabie and activist priests warn that corporations should not make such decisions on a purely economic basis, that the welfare of the workers must be considered.

Businessmen can say, with considerable justice, that they are miscast as villains in today's cutbacks are made necessary by yesterday's tax laws that discouraged investment, by overregulation and by shortsighted union demands for wage increases that outrun productivity gains.

In other words, they blame the system of which they are only a part. Which takes us back to square one.

The bishops are no more adequately qualified to lead faith with American capitalism than to grapple with the complexities of nuclear defense. But they have the right, perhaps the duty, to make Americans think about things that are too much ignored.

Los Angeles Times.

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## INSIGHTS

## Meaning of '1984' Tends to Be Forgotten

Novel Offered Powerful Warnings Rather Than Accurate Prophecies

By Peter Stansky

Even before the fateful year has begun, there has been a remarkable amount of activity regarding George Orwell and his last and possibly best-known book, "1984."

Most of this writing and talking seems to be taking place in the United States.

Orwell has already appeared on the covers of *The New Republic*, *Harper's* and *Time*. The first contained a piece by Irving Howe excerpted from a book he edited, "1984 Revisited: Totalitarianism in Our Century." In the second, Norman Podhoretz claimed Orwell for neo-conservatism, and in the third the man and the book were surveyed. The novelist E.L. Doctorow has also written about him in *Playboy* magazine.

A collection of essays, "On Nineteen Eighty-Four," has been prepared for publication by W.W. Freeman in February.

In mid-December, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington held a conference entitled "The Road After 1984: High Technology and Human Freedom" — a tribute to George Orwell — and there is an associated art exhibition at the Hirshhorn Museum, "Dreams and Nightmares: Utopian Visions in Modern Art."

This is just the beginning of the tide of events and publications to come during 1984.

In Europe, there is less activity: a science fiction conference in Antwerp, Belgium, last October, and a gathering sponsored by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France, next April. It will be entitled "1984: Myths and Realities: Man, the State and Society in Question."

Amid all these words, there is the danger that the meaning of the book and its author will be forgotten.

On a television show devoted to the book, the claim was made that it contained 130 predictions, and that 120 had come true. How this calculation was achieved was not revealed.

Some of the book's specific depictions of the future, however, seem true, although its portrait of the increasing capacity of government to interfere in our lives appears accurate.

## Details Are Wrong

And in Orwell's picture of the world about to descend upon us, according to the calendar, the details are wrong.

Let us consider, for example, thought control. "The party is not interested in the overt act: the thought is all we care about. We do not merely destroy our enemies; we change them." (All quotations given are from "1984.")

Perhaps this is the most important individual issue in the book. To put it another way: "With the development of television, and the technical advance which made it possible to receive and transmit simultaneously on the same frequency, private life came to an end."

Orwell was prescient in realizing what might happen technically. There is no reason to think that he was alone in grasping the mechanical capacities for the future, although perhaps he was unusual in seeing to what use they might be put.

What is frequently forgotten, however, is that all this supervision — the two-way television sets, the total electronic surveillance which is surely possible if a government wished to devote

the financial and human resources required — is restricted in the book to supervising the party members. The majority of the population, although organized to participate in rallies, has been so deprived that it is considered harmless.

The leader, Big Brother, may not exist anywhere in today's world: he is a mixture of Hitler and Stalin. Certainly in their time both leaders were subjected to adulation, but the number of such worshiped leaders is perhaps fewer today.

Are functionaries, such as Winston Smith, the hero of the novel, tortured in order to achieve the climax of the last line of the novel proper: "He loved Big Brother." As the work of Amnesty International, the international human rights organization, makes painfully clear, there are many around the world who are violently mistreated for their beliefs, but how often can regimes achieve the "inner" conformity aimed at in "1984"? Such conformity was what Orwell feared most, the greatest danger. In that sense the book is extremely powerful as a warning; we can only be grateful that it does not appear to be a prophecy.

Similarly, Orwell's brilliance in the defense of language seems to be more of a warning than a prophecy, although it may be somewhat closer to the truth than one might like.

When Orwell was living in Paris in the 1920s, he saw a great deal of his aunt, Nellie Limouzin, and her lover, Eugene Adam, both of whom were workers on behalf of the fabricated language Esperanto. That might be seen as a benign version of what Orwell called Newspeak, an attempt to reduce the language to a minimum, even if the object of Esperanto was to achieve an international understanding. But its effect was to rob language of its richness. Perhaps the conception of Newspeak owes something to Orwell's experience in Paris.

"It's a beautiful thing, the destruction of words."

It is a commonplace to bemoan the attacks upon language, which by its nature is in a state of continual decay and renewal. Cliches and jargon always should be avoided, and Orwell, in "1984" and in his essays, most importantly "Politics and the English Language," has made us acutely aware of the need to do so.

Ironically and inadvertently, he has, however, contributed jargon to the language. Almost all of us, whether we have read the book or not, have an instant, unreflective reaction to the mention of "1984," to the term "Orwellian," and to the more famous phrases in the novel itself.

Through the media, "psychoable" and other catch phrases of the moment can be more rapidly disseminated than ever before. By the same token, new catch phrases can easily replace the old. It is a common human trait to believe that the present is a state of decline; in terms of language it is certainly not proven that we are worse off than before. A primary reason that this has not happened is, in part at least, the result of Orwell warning us that it might, a welcome instance of a deflating rather than a self-fulfilling prophecy.

## No Lessening of Sexual Freedom

Orwell has fortunately been proved wrong if he was predicting a decline of sexuality.

"All this marching up and down and cheering and waving flags is done simply sex gone sour... There was a direct, intimate connection between chastity and political orthodoxy."

He may well be right that personal and political freedom can be indicated by the degree of sexual freedom available, and the more repressive a regime the more likely it is to try to control the sexuality of its subjects. In the novel the heroine Julia must belong to the Anti-Sex League, even though it goes directly against her personality. Although we probably have retreated somewhat from the liberal atmosphere of the late 1960s and early 1970s, perhaps the most permanent legacy of those days is a greater degree of sexual freedom and less hypocrisy.

Perhaps Orwell came closest to prophecy rather than warning when writing about the state of international affairs. It did not require much insight in 1948 to see that the Soviet Union and the United States were likely to be enemies, and that China might be the third superpower. Orwell was wrong that the European continent would be part of Eurasia, as he called one of the three powers in the book. But



Tim Sale, a colorist, put the finishing touches last week to a figure of George Orwell that joins the collection of "heroes" at Madame Tussaud's waxworks museum in London. Watching over him is a policeman as depicted in "1984."

he was right that Britain, known as Airstrip One, would be an outpost of another power, one that he called Oceania.

Orwell captures the present situation in an impressively accurate way: "War, however, is no longer the desperate,

annihilating struggle that it was in the early decades of the 20th century. It is a warfare of limited aims between combatants who are unable to destroy one another, have no material cause for fighting, and are not divided by any genuine ideological difference... In a physical sense war

involves very small numbers of people, mostly highly trained specialists, and causes comparatively few casualties."

Another passage in particular is frightening, and is one reason that the book, besides the currency of its title, has been able to sear itself into the consciousness of its millions of readers:

"Atomic bombs first appeared as early as the 1940s, and were first used on a large scale about 10 years later. At that time some hundreds of bombs were dropped on industrial centers, chiefly in European Russia, Eastern Europe, and North America. The effect was to convince the ruling groups of all countries that a few more atomic bombs would mean the end of organized society, and hence of their own power. Thereafter, although no formal agreement was ever made or hinted at, no more bombs were dropped. All three powers merely continued to produce atomic bombs and store them up against the decisive opportunity which they all believe will come sooner or later."

We can only hope that this also is not a prophecy but a warning. That is certainly what Orwell meant it to be.

Peter Stansky teaches history at Stanford University in California. He is the editor of "On Nineteen Eighty-Four" and the co-author of "The Unknown Orwell" and "Orwell: the Transformation."

## Most Britons, Many Swiss, Germans Say Governments Have Destroyed Privacy

The Associated Press

LONDON — With 1984 a few days off, most Britons and more than a third of Swiss and West Germans believe snooping by modern governments as depicted by Orwell in "1984" has destroyed individual privacy.

A three-nation Gallup poll published Tuesday on how far people believe their societies have moved in the nightmare direction indicated by Orwell's novel, first published in 1949, showed that 72 percent of Britons think "there is no real privacy because the government can learn anything it wants about you."

The poll, published in the London newspaper the Daily Telegraph, showed 38 percent of West Germans and 37 percent of Swiss hold the same view about their own governments.

The poll said 68 percent of Britons, 26 percent of West Germans and 28 percent of Swiss also believe their governments use "false words and statistics to hide bad news about the economy and quality of life."

It said 67 percent of Britons, 50 percent of West Germans and 28 percent of Swiss believe that "people are asked to make great economic sacrifices, but government officials, themselves, live in luxury."

The poll showed that in Britain, where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the Conservatives has been in power since 1979, 20 percent of those interviewed think "the country is ruled by a dictator."

In West Germany, where Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Christian Democrats has been in power since October 1982, the poll

said 7 percent hold the same view. The figure in Switzerland, where Pierre Aubert of the Social Democrats was elected by the Swiss Federal Assembly on Dec. 8, 1982, as president for 1983, the same view is held by 5 percent.

The poll showed 18 percent of Britons, 23 percent of West Germans and 16 percent of Swiss think "the government urges people to surrender freedom in order to gain greater security."

The Daily Telegraph said pollsters then asked those interviewed how much freedom they associated with a selection of different countries.

With the country under consideration listed first, followed by opinion percentages of people interviewed in Britain, West Germany

and Switzerland in that order in each case, the poll showed:

Canada	76	46	83
Britain	73	46	73
United States	73	49	81
France	49	49	77
West Germany	41	40	78

Poland emerged at the bottom of the 14-nation list, ranking zero percent in each case. The Soviet Union was scored 1-0-3. Switzerland was not among the countries considered in that list.

The Daily Telegraph said the poll was conducted among "nationally representative samples of adults in Britain, West Germany and Switzerland during November and December." It did not state the number of persons interviewed in each case.

## Contradictions of Nationalism in Yugoslavia: A Melting Pot or a Boiling Caldron?

(Editor's note: When David Binder, an assistant news editor in The New York Times Washington bureau, visited Yugoslavia recently he found conflict and other problems such as high unemployment and political apathy. In this excerpt from The New York Times Magazine, the writer, who was The Times's correspondent in Belgrade from 1963 to 1966, examines Yugoslavia's three-year-old decentralized political system.)

By David Binder

New York Times Service

DEGRADE — In a dim lounge of Belgrade's Sercin Airport, two Macedonians stand beside their identical crimson carry-on bags, smoking cigarettes. They tell me they have just returned from England, after training to run mobile cranes, and now are waiting for a delayed flight to take them home to Skopje. I, too, have returned to Yugoslavia after a year's absence, as curious as ever to know about this puzzling place. I challenge them with a provocative remark: "From what I hear, you have two big problems in Macedonia — not enough electricity and too many Albanians."

The older crane operator, a man of about 50 with close-cropped dark hair, starts coldly and replies: "It's true, electricity is a problem. But if our Albanians give us any trouble, we'll cut their throats." He amplifies the thought, sucking in his breath while drawing two fingers across his throat.

That is the dark side of the Balkans and Yugoslavia: the old and newer hatreds, the readiness to settle scores with the knife, the rifle, the cannon; the legacy of three wars in this century: bloodthirsty, blood-fueled bloodletting after 35 years of peace in the region; the Macedonian's words are enough to chill the blood.

Yugoslavia, with its six republics and two autonomous regions, is a rugged land, full of weapons and of people *brz na nozu* — quick to the knife. Every weekday, scores of Yugoslavs pass through a metal detector at the U.S. Consulate to apply for visas. In one month alone, 27 applicants were turned away because they were carrying pistols; still more had knives.

There is another side of Yugoslavia, however. Nine days earlier, a prosperous young electronics engineer, Zarko Novakovic, told me of his life as a Serb who works in the Republic of Slovenia. "I'm having the time of my life," he said. "I've learned Slovenian. It took me about a year."

In a country where Serbs, Croats, Macedonians, Slovenians and minorities of Albanians and Hungarians fiercely guard their native languages, the young Serb's breezy willingness to study a different Balkan tongue is a sign of the mobility, assimilation and integration now found in Yugoslavia.

I sense this dynamic circulation of Yugoslavs in the streets, buses and airports. It is evident in the headsets of travelers — a mingling of federals, Moslem kerchiefs, sea-green Serbian forage caps and the white skullcaps of Albanians.

This growing mobility of the Yugoslavs — including the 700,000 "guest workers" who work in other European countries — reminds me of the mobility of the United States. A vision of the mobility of this country, for all its violent history, became a kind of United States of Yugoslavia, with all the rich synergism of ethnic diversity and assimilation?

More than three years have passed since the death of Tito, the man who put Yugoslavia together at the end of a war that cost the country 1.7 million lives (one-tenth of the population) under the slogan of his Communist Partisans: "Brotherhood and Unity." The question, then as now, is: Will Yugoslavia fall apart?

In this historically mistletoe region, there is a fresh source of unrest, a raw and violent form of Albanian nationalism. Some 1.7 million Albanians reside in the Yugoslav republics of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro. During the past three years, this ethnic group — the most numerous of all Yugoslavia's minorities — has become a kind of irredenta, demanding a "pure" Albanian republic in the autonomous province of Serbia known as Kosovo, and even attachment to the real Albania — a kind of Greater Albania. Nationalist riots left a dozen people dead in 1981, and 657 Albanians have been sentenced to prison for agitation and sedition.

There are domestic problems as well for the 22.4 million Yugoslavs: an economic crisis fueled by a 42-percent inflation rate and a foreign debt load of about \$19 billion; a crisis of confidence in the federal government; massive power shortages; outbreaks of Moslem extremism centered in Bosnia, and an increasing number of educated young people who have simply turned off and dropped out.

## Fear for Country's Existence

In Tito's time and before, the obvious way to approach an understanding of this Communist country was to travel to Belgrade, the capital and heart of power. Now, power has been decentralized to a degree bordering on the chaotic.

The variety among the republics is so great, the economic, social and political differences so profound, that one must journey to many parts of the country to gain an appreciation of the whole.

Ljubljana is a rather neatly kept city of 303,000 people in the foothills of Slovenia. The perspective here is of the mountaineer looking down upon the plain, a certain loftiness.

On an upper floor of a modern building, Jaka Smolar, a senior editor of the Slovenian daily Delo, says he has feared for Yugoslavia's existence three times: in 1948, when Stalin expelled the country from the Soviet bloc; in 1968, when the Russians invaded Czechoslovakia, and today.

"We are in the midst of an economic crisis," Mr. Smolar remarks, "and the basis of the economic crisis is a political crisis."

Mr. Smolar — slender and twenty, with a small mustache — sees crisis in terms of a power vacuum. "There is no substitution for Tito's role," he said. "There is no punishment for failure. I don't mean jail, but free elections to get rid of those who fail, by implementing the 1974 constitution, Yugoslavia's fourth since the war! It's a good document, but it's frustrated by local centers of power."

Candidates are pre-selected now. Yugoslavia's political and economic situation, he suggests, is comparable to Reconstruction period after the U.S. Civil War, when citizens and government were struggling to rebuild a devastated society.

One of Yugoslavia's chief economic woes, he says, is a rising rate of unemployment — now over 12 percent, encompassing about 900,000 people.

"We don't have a common market among the republics," he complains, to which Marjan Sedmak, a foreign correspondent, retorts: "Jaka, we don't even have the market, much less the common."

Slovenia, with a population of 1.9 million, is Yugoslavia's most homogeneous republic. It is also the most heavily industrialized, and the most prosperous.

"We have a great number of workers from other republics," Jozse Smole, head of Ljubljana's League of Communists (Yugoslavia's one legal party), tells me. "There are almost no more Slovenians in garbage collection or construction work, and in the Slovenian railway system, 35 percent of the workers are from other republics, especially Albanians from Kosovo."

Presumably permeates many conversations with Slovenians, in part, it seems, because the economic crisis has set back their relatively high standard of living. A taxi driver tells me he was a skilled machinist in a West Berlin factory, until he was laid off because of the recession.

"We work beautifully if we are paid as in the West," he muses. "We've proven that. But people won't work like that here if prices keep going up and wages are low." Factory wages here work out to about \$100 a month, according to Jozse Smole.

The economic crisis is coupled, in the minds of many, with a political crisis. An elderly intellectual who fought with the Partisans in World War II faults Tito and Slovenia's own Edvard Kardelj, widely regarded, until his death in 1979, as Tito's successor.

"The founding fathers bred two or three generations of mediocrities," he says. "The country is bursting with talent, but the talents aren't running things. Instead there are hundreds of little dictatorships perpetuating themselves. We have needed. We are no longer interesting to the world. The average age of the party membership is 40; workers don't want to join. The worst thing, I read some young party ideologist saying the prime need is to be 'adaptable.'"

Other Slovenians take a less gloomy view. One is Ivan Kristan of the Karlelj Faculty of Law. A specialist on the constitution, he sees decentralization as positive, but does not deny its shortcomings.

I recall the 53-year-old academician with an

analogy, comparing the rotation of Yugoslavia's current leaders among party, government and legislative posts to the game of musical chairs. Would it be fair to say, I ask, that every time the music stops, the players sit down in different chairs, but no chairs are ever removed and nobody ever loses a seat?

Professor Kristan smiles. "Many functions are performed by people who made the revolution and they cannot be easily moved," he says. "We don't have enough means to make failures resign. Somebody intervenes to cover up."

In addition to other nationalisms in the country, comes a new and perplexing form of assertiveness in Bosnia, locally branded "Moslem nationalism."

Last summer, a Sarajevo court tried 13 Bosnians and found 12 of them guilty of "hostile activity" and spreading "hostile propaganda." Their crimes were said to be rooted in a demand that Bosnia-Herzegovina be Islamized and declared a "pure" Moslem republic. This is especially problematic in Bosnia, a kind of miniature Yugoslavia, whose population of 4.1 million is two-fifths Slavic Moslem, two-fifths Serbian and one-fifth Croatian.

The defendants, including a lawyer, an engineer and a writer, were described here as more a sect than a movement. Yet Nijaz Durakovic, who teaches political science at Sarajevo University, acknowledges that there is "a Moslem revival," inspired by Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. A news show on Yugoslav television, for instance, recently showed a classroom full of young Bosnian women, all in veils, studying the Koran.

## Every 4th Citizen Died

"People don't understand that we are hypersensitive to this nationalism because this region was a slaughterhouse during the war," said Mr. Durakovic. A group called the Moslem Brotherhood allied itself with the Nazi occupiers and formed a Moslem SS unit called the Handzar (Dagger) Division. Resulting massacres were staggering, even for Yugoslavia: Every fourth citizen of Bosnia was killed in the war.

Milorad Ekmečić, a contentious professor of history at Sarajevo University, is not disturbed by the latest nationalist stirrings: "Contemporary nationalism is a child of government policy. We believed that the grass roots were more nationalistic and would grow tall after Tito's death, but we were wrong. Nationalism instead was the work of intellectuals and politicians. I see hopeful signs: A kind of unity is emerging, for the first time, between Serbs and Croats working in Germany, among the guest workers. I believe Yugoslavia could repeat the United States experience — this blending."

During 1982, the Serbian parliament, party councils and press were bursting with expressions of concern over the steady migration of Serbs out of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the southern plateau region abutting Albania. The pain was almost palpable as reports followed of the flight of hundreds of families of Serbs and their mountain cousins, the Montenegrins, leaving more and more of the land in the hands of the burgeoning Albanian minority. The Serbs were keeping, not only because Kosovo was the birthplace of the Serbian nation a thousand years earlier, but also because, across the Sava River, the rich Vojvodina flatlands appeared to be drifting away from the control of Belgrade as the large Hungarian minority and a disaffected population of Serbs asserted themselves politically.

At a soccer match in Belgrade this October, fans of the Pristina team from Kosovo started

chanting "E-Ho! E-Ho!" for Enver Hoxha, chairman of Albania's Communist Party and the last surviving combatant-leader of World War II. The police intervened, and Serbian politicians wrote to the Pristina Soccer Association, demanding apologies. About the same time, a post office and an electric power plant were sabotaged.

"Kosovo is finished as Serb territory, that's for certain," said Miltutin Garasinin, an archaeologist at Belgrade University.

## Warning to Get Out

Such, it appears, is the outcome of the 1981 Pristina University riots in support of political independence that sparked an uprising by the Albanians all across Kosovo and in ethnic Albanian communities dotted around Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia.

Kosovo Serbs were warned by their ethnic Albanian neighbors to get out, and some were physically harmed. What had begun centuries ago as a gradual drift of Serbs northward out of Kosovo ended in a frightened exodus — the authorities put the total at about 13,000 people in three years, although off the record officials suggest the number is more like 70,000. Token efforts were made by the Belgrade authorities to escort the fearful back to their homes, but few wanted to live in armed settlements in a hostile land.

When I was there in 1982, Kosovo resembled an occupied territory, with 20,000 or so army troops garrisoned there and teams of plainclothes men from the Federal Ministry of Interior patrolling the streets. Even the corso, the traditional evening stroll down the main street of Pristina, seemed to crackle with tension as Albanians walked arm-in-arm on one side, and Serbs on the other. Dismissals of university faculty members, charged with subversion, were still under way, as were trials of young Albanians accused of sedition, hostile propaganda and acts of violence. It is quieter now; the troops are mostly gone and the promenade is less like a face-off, but the police are still there, just in case.

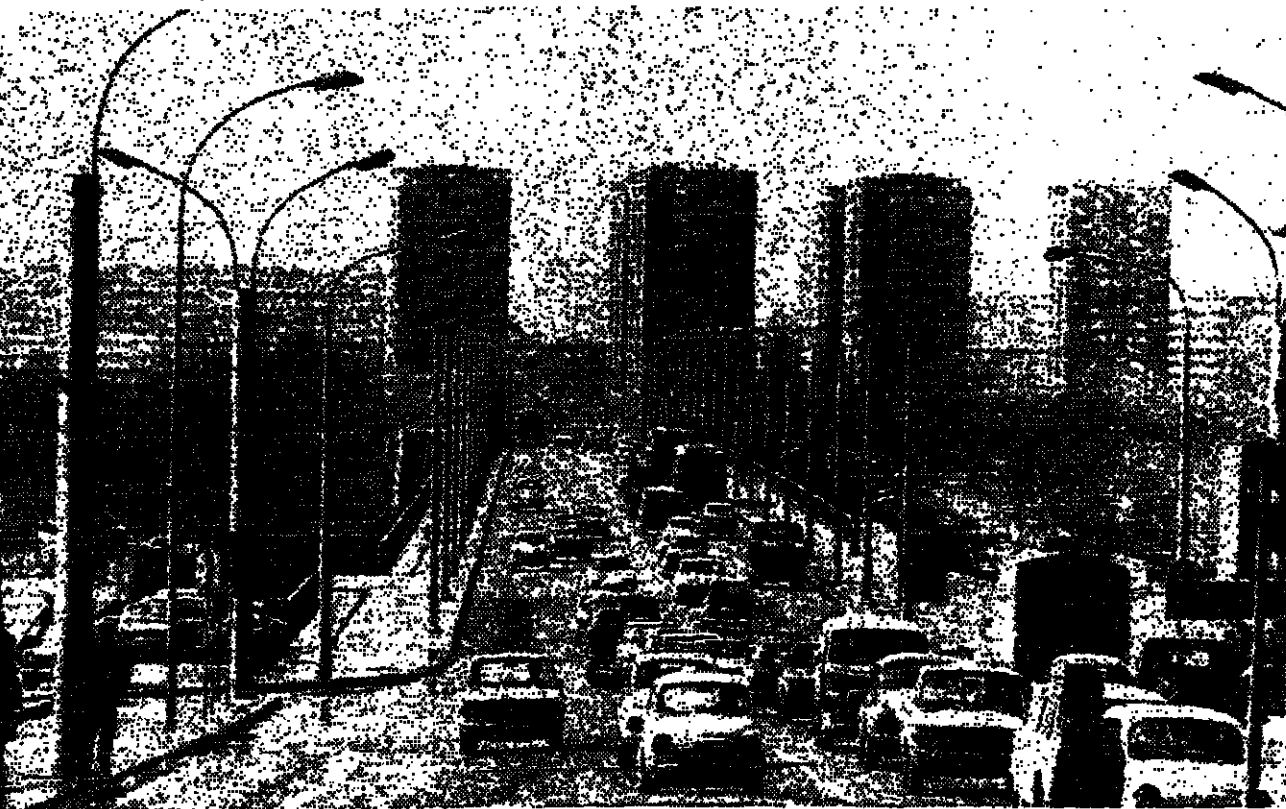
Back in Belgrade, the Serbs seem downhearted. Their role as the descendants of a medieval empire has virtually vanished, their role as the creator of the pre-World War II Yugoslav kingdom dissipated, and their role as the most populous bulwark of Communist Yugoslavia eliminated. They group now, with some justification, that Serbia's political leaders are the most mediocre of any of the republics.

One resident of Belgrade who is trying to help Yugoslavia remain independent and economically viable is David Anderson, the U.S. ambassador. For more than a year he has been helping put together financial rescue packages to enable the country to survive its foreign debt repayment crisis. This has sometimes involved sitting up until 3 A.M. with Yugoslav economic experts, drafting proposals acceptable to both Washington and Belgrade.

"If I can help them breathe for three years," he murmured, "I'll be able to say I was a good diplomat."

Before departing, I sipped a glass of *sljivovica* with a colleague, a Communist unembittered by the decade he spent as a "nonperson" because of his liberal views. I told him I was relatively optimistic about Yugoslavia's chances of overcoming its multitude of problems.

His reply was as pungent as the plum brandy. "We are too poor to be destroyed economically, and too rich for catastrophe. The solution? More democratization. In Yugoslavia, at least, the windows are open."

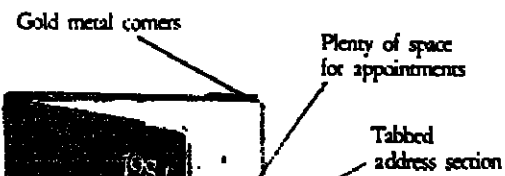


Belgrade, the capital, was once the heart of power; now power has been decentralized almost to the point of chaos.



## Herald Tribune

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## The Travels of 'Poppa Opera'

By Robert J. Christensen

International Herald Tribune

TAIPEI — "Poppa Opera" he might well be known, so closely is Jan Popper's name identified with opera—and puns—not only on the West Coast of the United States, but also throughout the Far East. He has probably trained more singers and cultivated larger audiences than any single man in the history of opera.

"I was to do an opera in Kuala Lumpur, but it wasn't the right time, so I had time to come back to Taiwan again and do this month-long opera workshop," Popper, 75, said recently in Taipei. "Then on to Los Angeles to do a demonstration recording of Roy Traves's new opera 'Black Butcher,' conduct an opera in Japan; about two months of lecturing in California's Bay Area, introducing the San Francisco Opera's new season; perhaps a few months free to visit Europe to rest and to play recitals with a few friends; then back to Asia to conduct 'Madame Butterfly' in Taipei and perhaps 'Don Carlos' in Seoul. After that, I don't know. We only schedule a year at a time."

He said the story of his entrance into the opera world was "a very simple matter."

"I was studying baroque piano and harpsichord in Leipzig; in the late 1920s and '30s not too many musicians were devoting themselves to baroque music. My dad was a successful businessman who worried that I was heading into a blind alley. He played a simple trick. He went to the manager of the local opera house in our town of Reichenberg (now Liberec, in Czechoslovakia). They needed conductors and vocal coaches, and he offered to pay them my first year's salary if they would hire me."

"I got a cable in Leipzig saying a coach was urgently needed. I was elated. When I got here the director sat me down and asked me to play for him. I played Bach. He sent me home with a score, 'La Traviata,' and told me to come back in a few days when I could play and sing all the parts. I studied like a fool and was successful."

"I spent two years conducting lighter stuff, conducting the ballet, and composing when some stage music was needed. Then I went to Vienna to study for a year to learn what I was doing. It is the kind of rigorous Central European training where you need to memorize and know what the second bassoon is doing in Beethoven's 'Eroica.'"

"Then it was back to Reichenberg; it was in the hills and I loved to ski—which we were not supposed to do. One day I broke my thumb and had to hide my hand as



Jan Popper: "Don't take it too slowly."

I went into the orchestra pit. At the end of the overture I had forgotten my hand, pressed the curtain bell, and added a new howl to the orchestration."

One day a visitor from Prague asked Popper if he would like to conduct and coach at the Czechoslovak capital's opera house. "George Szell was the boss at that time [at the Neues Deutsches Theater in the 1930s] and there was a wonderful Mozart tradition that had been kind of passed down from father to son. Every other month we got to use a smaller house where Mozart had actually conducted the premiere of 'Don Giovanni.' It was thrilling to be conducting exactly where Mozart had stood and conducted."

For his audition in Prague, he said, he had to conduct an opera without a rehearsal and without knowing anything about the musicians and singers. "You were given a day or two of notice and then expected to go on. It was well-attended, for everyone is awaiting your downfall."

"It was my lucky opera, 'La Traviata.' I was sure of myself. The orchestra pit was so big—12 first violins and eight celli—you could hardly see the end. I got through the opening and then thought, 'Where is the curtain bell? I saw a panel with nine buttons, one with a red light next to it, and thought that that one must be the one. I pushed it, and nothing happened. I pushed a second and nothing happened, so I used the palm of my hand to push

all of the others. The curtain went up, and I was happy."

"Meanwhile the carpenters were coming up from the basement and the seamstresses down from the attic workshops, and soon the firemen were coming through the doors. It was the button with the red light next to it. I think that's how I finally got the job. There were lots of competent conductors, but only I could bring the firemen to the opera."

At the approach of World War II, the opera company was dissolved and an uncle of Popper's in San Francisco brought his nephew to the United States to work in the import-export business.

"That's where I met my sweetie," his wife, Beta, who was about to become a mezzo soprano with the San Francisco Opera. "We were married in 1940, and it has been a honeymoon ever since."

Stanford University soon invited him to organize the first West Coast opera workshop, he said. He had never taught before, but he stayed at Stanford for 10 years—"with some kind students helping my English along."

Then the University of California at Los Angeles "wanted to start a bigger opera school, and so I went into exile in Los Angeles for 26 years. Students were expected to learn all about opera, scenery, body movement, ballet, fencing, languages, diction and singing. It was very hard training. At one time they called UCLA the 'West Point of the Opera.'"

At UCLA there is a small theater named after him. "I could run a popcorn concession in my own theater and make a lot of money, but they won't let me."

During sabbaticals, he started doing guest conducting in Europe and Japan. In 1960 he was named a Fulbright professor to start an American-style opera school in Japan for the National University of the Arts.

Just now the work in hand is providing some elementary training for Taiwan's first-generation opera singers. "Don't take it too slowly," Popper urges a group working on "La Boheme." "I know you all love to sing high notes, but if everyone did it, an opera would take all night. So move it."

"It is well known," he gently corrects one overly elegant young lady, "that the lower classes don't have neuroses, just animal passions. That is the truth of your character, which you must feel, both for yourself and for the audience."

Everyone listens, if only half comprehendingly, as he continues. "It is difficult for you to show emotion on your faces. Perhaps it is being Oriental, but then, the television people do it. In Kuala Lumpur, where we were teaching for three weeks, their faces were unmovable, but in Japan they are beginning to learn. You're afraid to look funny, but when you express emotion and it goes with the music, it isn't funny."

He does not permit freedoms to be taken with the music. "The composer has written it right," he admonishes the young singers. "You can't add a fermata just because you like it. Puccini didn't write a fermata and the orchestra isn't going to play it. The orchestra will just leave you behind."

"Many people hate opera, because they think it is senseless. You, the singer, must feel the truth, the sense, of each character and then put that sense into the opera for the audience."

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## London Stage: A Vintage Year

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A volatile, not to say mercurial, year in the London theater: around the middle of February there were no less than 12 theaters dark, roughly one-third of the mainstream total. Not all that remarkably by Broadway standards, where this year has been catastrophic, but for London still a postwar record and therefore distinctly unnerving.

But no sooner had the doom-and-gloom articles appeared in the press than the theaters began to open up again, and the newspapers at least temporarily to close down: in early December there was not a single empty theater in London although there were a few empty newsstands.

Nevertheless, like a very early heart attack, the warning signs were there: by midsummer no less than five theaters had changed ownership, always a sure indication that somebody somewhere is getting a little uneasy. Intriguingly, those changes now bring a number of North American landllords into the London theater for the first time, not least Ed Mirvish of the Old Vic and James M. Nederlander at the Aldwych, both theaters that were once bastions of an all-British Shakespearean tradition.

And there are other signs that we creep closer to the Broadway of circa 1970, with a record number of old musicals back in town — "Olivier" with its original stage and screen star Ron Moody, Danny La Rue dragging up and back "Hello Dolly," a pale shadow of the movie "Singin' in the Rain" at the Palladium and a sizable number of other musicals, as well as a first-ever pantomime at the National and a flight back to "Peter Pan" at the Barbican. In a nation gone big on nostalgia, a very dead English movie star played by a fairly alive American stage star might well be a good recipe for 1984: Liza Minnelli as Jessie Matthews, perhaps?

But if that's the kind of Christmas past with which the year ended, what about the rest of it? 1983 was a time of major performances rather than major plays, and femi-

nism might like to note that for the first time in its memory women have taken charge of Shaftesbury Avenue, from Judi Dench at the Lyric ("Pack of Lies") past Hannah Gordon at the Apollo ("Country Girl"), "Daisy" at the Globe, Penelope Keith at the Queens ("Hay Fever"), Liz Robertson at the Palace ("Song and Dance") and then around the corner to Jane Lapotaire at the Cambridge ("Dear Anyone").

All strong and memorable performances to set beside the actors of the year: Derek Jacobi in a remarkable Baribian quadruple (a youthful Prospero, a stylish Benedict, a disappointing Peer Gynt but above all a marvelous swash-buckling Cyrano); Antony Sher literally beneath him in the Baribian Pit with an equally impressive double as Tartuffe and his creator Moliere (in the Bulgakov stage biography); two returning giants, Peter Ustinov in "Beethoven's Tenth" giving us a play the way lesser hosts give dinner parties and Rex Harrison back to his old Shavian best as Shogover in "Heartbreak House"; Jack Shepherd leading a cast of traveling salesmen in David Mamet's brilliantly manic "Glengarry Glen Ross"; Britain's newest theatrical knight, Sir Michael Hordern along with Tim Curry (and Geraldine McEwan) in the most stylishly cast rediscovery of the year, "The Rivals"; Sher again, weaving a path through David Edgar's socialist epic, "Maydays," at the Barbican; and of course the great Merlin of the stage lost this year, Ralph Richardson making an early departure in an Eduardo de Filippo play about his beloved fireworks but also a play in which suitably enough nothing was quite what it seemed. With Richardson gone, those "inner voices" are never going to sound the same again.

In a year when there was more drama in Peter Hall's diaries than on any one of his stages, a year when the National dug up Jean Seberg only to bury her again under the weight of an amazingly inept Marvin Hamlisch musical, a year when the major subsidized companies were by no means al-

ways or even often those giving best value for box-office money, there was a faint but reassuring sign of a rebirth of the West End and a return to an actors' theater.

Maria Aitken and Albert Finney formed management companies dominated by players rather than directors, while Ray Cooney's Theater of Comedy company (though at the time of writing it has led to nothing much more than one good farce and a singularly tacky "Aldrich") shows signs that the commercial theater has at last learned how to group itself into multidisciplinary companies that can take on the subsidized houses at their own gargantuan game.

The closing weeks of a year not strong on major new drama nevertheless brought Athol Fugard's "Master Harold... and the Boys," another cry for the beloved country but one of personal and haunting anti-apartheid power and one which (alongside Barney Simon's "Woza Albert") confirmed the Market Theatre of Johannesburg's tremendous strength as a company.

The end of the year also brought a massively disappointing stage debut by Dennis Potter ("Sufficiently Carbohydrate") but as against that a wickedly astute comedy by Brian Thompson at the Bush: "Turning Over" comes with a marvelous sense of topicality that works on so many levels of internal BBC satire and external middle truth that it deserves a vastly longer and wider life than its current month on the Fringe.

But in the end, no year that has brought forth Willy Russell's brilliantly black Liverpool musical "Blood Brothers," Christopher Hampton's following of Brecht and the Germans from the tyranny of Nazi Germany to the tyranny of the Warner Brothers ("Lies From Hollywood") and A.R. Gurney's account of the final freezing of American WASPs ("The Dining Room") one of several Greenwich hits unaccountably denied a transfer (can be called disappointing of undistinguished, especially when it also gave us Frances de la Tour and Ian Bannen in Eugene O'Neill's great lament for his alcoholic brother ("Moon for Three Misbegotten"), Alan Bates in John Osborne's "A Patriot for Me" and intriguing new plays about the poets of World War II ("Not About Heroes") and the nuclear physics of the potential third ("The Genius"). All that, and the Royal Court's haunting "Falkland Sound" as well as renewed London life for Peter Nichols' thoughtful pantomime of the Ozymandias ("Poppa") 1983 may well turn out to have been the kind of year the future calls vintage.

## A 'Fiddler' in Moscow

By Andrew Rosenthal

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Nineteen years after "Fiddler on the Roof" opened on Broadway, the Soviet Union's only professional Jewish theater group has staged its own version of the bittersweet musical, complete with surprising amounts of Jewish tradition and religion.

The house responded ecstatically during one of the show's two Moscow performances last week. But the quality of the spectacle seemed secondary to the event itself. "The important thing is that the play was put on at all," said a close observer of Soviet culture.

For Yuri Sherling, the theater impresario responsible, the cultural and social importance of the production was paramount.

"Jewish theater in Russia carries very deep, subtle, humane functions," the former Bolshoi dancer said. "We are not only creating shows. We are not only trying to drag tears out of the eyes of the audience. We teach the audience the language of their ancestors, which they regrettably were deprived of the right to master."

The musical, mostly in Yiddish with some Russian, included what Sherling said were "the first lines in Hebrew ever spoken on a stage in the Soviet Union." Soviet authorities forbid the teaching of Hebrew or publication of Hebrew texts.

The performances surprised many observers of Soviet culture, since such events are rare in a nation whose official atheistic government restricts nationalist or religious movements.

The musical revolves around a family of Jews in the Russian village of Anatevka. In the Soviet production, the repression of the Jews in the plot is by the czars. And the pogroms by Russian villagers, played out before the audience in the most productions, take place off stage in Moscow.

Although modified with new lines, three new musical numbers, a different ending and a new name—"Tevich from Anatevka"—it was not stripped of the themes inherited from the Sholom Aleichem stories on which it is based. The character Tevich still quotes from the Torah, and at one point a character portraying a rabbi performs a wedding ceremony in Hebrew.

Sherling hopes to take "Tevich" to other Soviet cities, but his plans are incomplete.

While the villagers emigrate to America at the end of the U.S. production, Sherling's villagers don cloaks and climb a staircase toward a symbolic promised land. One source said authorities objected to the finale.

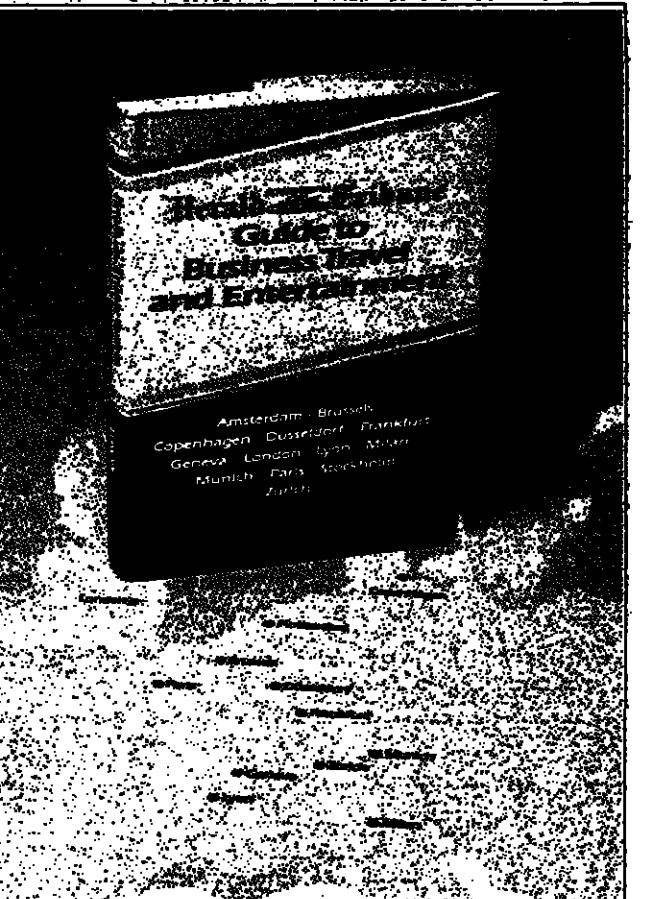
Sherling made the Russian village policeman in the play more evil than in the Broadway version. But perhaps the most striking change was an aura of melancholy even stronger than in the Broadway tragicomedy.

"When reading Sholom Aleichem, I saw in his humor our national tragedy," said Sherling, a trim man with an immaculate Vandyke beard, a theatrical manner and a sweater with "God Help Me" embroidered in Hebrew.

Sherling founded the theater group that performed "Tevich" in 1978. Although it is officially based in Birobidjan, the Jewish Autono-

mous Region in the Soviet far east, Sherling has secured a Moscow home in an old movie theater for the troupe's 30 actors, 70 percent of whom are Jews.

"When I got up in the morning, I only hope that it will continue," he said. "But I must tell you, sometimes it seems that this is the most difficult thing you can imagine."



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**CURRENCY**

Currency	Rate
U.S. Dollar	1.00
British Pound	2.96
French Franc	6.55
German Mark	3.36
Italian Lira	2036
Japanese Yen	360
Swiss Franc	2.00
Spanish Peseta	166.64
Portuguese Escudo	200.48
Belgian Franc	36.36
Dutch Guilder	3.60
Austrian Schilling	13.76
Greek Drachma	200.48
Irish Punt	7.88
Polish Zloty	5.00
Czech Koruna	100.00
Slovak Koruna	100.00
Hungarian Forint	20.00
Romanian Leu	10.00
Bulgarian Lev	10.00
Soviet Ruble	10.00
Yugoslav Dinar	10.00
Croatian Dinar	10.00
Serbian Dinar	10.00
Slovenian Tolar	10.00
Maltese Lira	10.00
Cypriot Pound	10.00
Israeli Sheqel	10.00
Lebanese Pound	10.00
Syrian Pound	10.00
Jordanian Dinar	10.00
Israeli Sheqel	10.00
Lebanese Pound	10.00
Syrian Pound	10.00
Jordanian Dinar	10.00

**INTEREST**

Interest Rates

Rate	Term
1.00	3 months
1.25	6 months
1.50	9 months
1.75	12 months
2.00	18 months
2.25	24 months
2.50	36 months
2.75	48 months
3.00	60 months
3.25	72 months
3.50	84 months
3.75	96 months
4.00	108 months
4.25	120 months
4.50	132 months
4.75	144 months
5.00	156 months
5.25	168 months
5.50	180 months
5.75	192 months
6.00	204 months
6.25	216 months
6.50	228 months
6.75	240 months
7.00	252 months
7.25	264 months
7.50	276 months
7.75	288 months
8.00	300 months
8.25	312 months
8.50	324 months
8.75	336 months
9.00	348 months
9.25	360 months
9.50	372 months
9.75	384 months
10.00	396 months
10.25	408 months
10.50	420 months
10.75	432 months
11.00	444 months
11.25	456 months
11.50	468 months
11.75	480 months
12.00	492 months
12.25	504 months
12.50	516 months
12.75	528 months
13.00	540 months
13.25	552 months
13.50	564 months
13.75	576 months
14.00	588 months
14.25	600 months
14.50	612 months
14.75	624 months
15.00	636 months
15.25	648 months
15.50	660 months
15.75	672 months
16.00	684 months
16.25	696 months
16.50	708 months
16.75	720 months
17.00	732 months
17.25	744 months
17.50	756 months
17.75	768 months
18.00	780 months
18.25	792 months
18.50	804 months
18.75	816 months
19.00	828 months
19.25	840 months
19.50	852 months
19.75	864 months
20.00	876 months
20.25	888 months
20.50	900 months
20.75	912 months
21.00	924 months
21.25	936 months
21.50	948 months
21.75	960 months
22.00	972 months
22.25	984 months
22.50	996 months
22.75	1008 months
23.00	1020 months
23.25	1032 months
23.50	1044 months
23.75	1056 months
24.00	1068 months
24.25	1080 months
24.50	1092 months
24.75	1104 months
25.00	1116 months
25.25	1128 months
25.50	1140 months
25.75	1152 months
26.00	1164 months
26.25	1176 months
26.50	1188 months
26.75	1200 months
27.00	1212 months
27.25	1224 months
27.50	1236 months
27.75	1248 months
28.00	1260 months
28.25	1272 months
28.50	1284 months
28.75	1296 months
29.00	1308 months
29.25	1320 months
29.50	1332 months
29.75	1344 months
30.00	1356 months
30.25	1368 months
30.50	1380 months
30.75	1392 months
31.00	1404 months
31.25	1416 months
31.50	1428 months
31.75	1440 months
32.00	1452 months
32.25	1464 months



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1983

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### Yves-André Istel Joins First Boston As Co-Chairman of European Unit

First Boston Corp. has recruited Yves-André Istel as part of the investment banking concern's strategy to develop its international corporate finance business, especially in Europe, the company said.

Mr. Istel has been named a managing director of First Boston, which is based in New York, and co-chairman of its First Boston International subsidiary. Mr. Istel joins First Boston from Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, where he was a member of the board as well as a managing director. Born in France, Mr. Istel, 47, is a 1957 graduate of Princeton University. He holds U.S. citizenship.

Serving as co-chairman of First Boston International with Mr. Istel is Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, who joined First Boston International in 1982 as president. Succeeding him in that position is Theodore V. Fowler.

### Koyama Named to Tokyo Bank Post

Royal Bank of Scotland has appointed a representative in Tokyo as part of its "expansion into key markets of the Pacific rim," a spokesman for the Edinburgh-based bank said.

Takamasa Koyama is the bank's Tokyo representative. Before his new appointment, Mr. Koyama was Williams & Glyn's representative in Tokyo. Williams & Glyn's is Royal Bank of Scotland's sister bank in England. The two banks are to merge Sept. 28, 1985.

In addition to Tokyo, the bank has offices in Hong Kong, Singapore, Jakarta, Los Angeles and San Francisco. "We're looking at other areas" in the Asia-Pacific region, another spokesman said, adding: "Australia would be fairly high up the list."

### Other Appointments

Fisons has appointed J.S. Kerridge a deputy chairman and chairman-designate, beginning Jan. 1. He is to become chairman at the next annual meeting, May 22, when Sir George Burton will retire. Mr. Kerridge will combine the position of chairman with his present post of chief executive officer, a position he has held since June 1980. Fisons is a British-based pharmaceutical, scientific-instruments and gardening-products concern. Sir George is to continue as a non-executive director of Fisons upon his retirement.



J.S. Kerridge

Security Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles has appointed Omar Elmaghrabi and Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Quraishi to its international advisory board. Mr. Elmaghrabi, 72, retired in 1979 as president of Deutsche Bundesbank. Sheikh Al-Quraishi is managing director of Al-Quraishi & Brothers, a Saudi Arabian consumer-products company. He is also chairman of the national shipping company of Saudi Arabia and vice chairman of Saudi International Bank in London.

Ford of Europe Inc., a subsidiary of the U.S. automaker, has named Gordon B. Mackenzie vice president, sales. He succeeds Thomas C. Daniels, who has been appointed vice president, marketing, for Ford North American Automotive Operations.

ASEA, the Swedish maker of electrical and electronic equipment, has appointed Bengt Kreller deputy managing director, research and development, and a member of the corporate management. He succeeds Gunnar Engström, who is retiring at year-end. Since 1982, Mr. Kreller has been general manager of ASEA HV Apparatus in Ludvika.

Paul Tjepkema, senior vice president of Brussels-based CPC Europe Ltd., has been elected a vice president of the parent company, CPC International Inc. CPC International is an Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey-based food concern.

Uniroil Inc., the U.S.-based rubber, plastic and chemicals concern, has named Kenneth F. Yarbrough regional vice president for Europe, Mr. Yarbrough, who is based in London and succeeds Al Weber, previously was Uniroil's regional vice president for Latin America.

Salomon Brothers Inc., the New York-based investment banking, market-making and research concern, has named John G. Brim and Eugene R. Dattal managing directors. Mr. Brim is manager of the Asian and Australian area in the corporate-finance department. Mr. Dattal is in charge of the firm's fixed-income sales and trading in Tokyo.

Alex Hansen has been appointed president of Novo Industri (Japan) Ltd. Mr. Hansen has managed Novo's activities in Japan from 1974 to 1978 and was the first general manager of the unit when it was established in 1977. Novo Industri is a Danish pharmaceuticals and enzymes maker.

David D. Green has been appointed deputy chairman of the industry division of Hoechst UK Ltd., a unit of the West German chemicals concern. He will also be executive director of the unit's industrial division I. Mr. Green succeeds Dieter Thelenius, who has taken up an appointment in the plastics division of the parent company, Hoechst AG, in the Frankfurt headquarters.

AT&T International, the overseas-marketing unit of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., has named Albert R. Erb vice president and managing director for Saudi Arabia, succeeding Al Wood, who has returned to the United States. Mr. Erb, who is based in Riyadh, formerly was director of financial management for AT&T Business Services.

Albert Fries, who takes over Jan. 1 as chairman of the London-based merchant bank Guinness Mahon & Co., has been appointed to the board of the parent company, Guinness Peat Group.

—BRENDA HAGERTY in London

## Prices Take Jump On NYSE

### Dow Gains 13.21 In Slow Trading

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, bolstered by lower interest rates, scored its biggest gain in a month Tuesday in what brokers hoped was the beginning of a traditional post-Christmas rally.

But the trading pace was slow as many investors took an extended Christmas-New Year's holiday. Blue-chip stocks were in the forefront of the rally along with some selected high-technology, broadcasting and retailing issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which shed 3.15 Friday, climbed 13.21 to 1,263.72, the biggest gain since it rose 17.58 Nov. 19. The average managed to gain 8.34 overall last week. The market was closed Monday for Christmas.

The Dow has staged a so-called Christmas rally in 24 of past 31 years, with the blue-chip barometer rising in the last four days of the old year and the first two days of the new.

The Dow Jones transportation average rose 1.21 to 588.47 and the Dow utility average added 1.34 to 131.98.

Advances topped declines 937-650 among the 2,024 issues traded. Big Board volume totaled 63.8 million shares, up from the 62.6 million traded Friday.

Investors were encouraged that federal funds rates, watched closely for Federal Reserve policy, traded at 8% percent, down from the 9% percent range of last week.

The Fed late Friday reported the nation's money supply fell \$2 billion in the latest statistical week. "That decline was larger than expected and that helped the bond market," said Hugh Johnson of First Albany.

Everything points to the market being up this week even though the volume won't be so hot," said Harry V. Suto & Co., Palo Alto, California. He predicted the rally would carry into the first part of January.

American Telephone & Telegraph when issued was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 17 1/2. AT&T "old" stock followed, off 1/4 to 61.

American Express was third on the list, up 1/4 to 33 1/2. American modified its offer for Allegheny's Investors Diversified Services unit, Allegheny, which jumped 2 1/2 Friday, added 1/4 to 63 1/2.

Public Service of Indiana, which skidded 5 last week, rebounded 1/4 to 12 1/2. The utility, under pressure to scrap its Marble Hill nuclear power plant, said it will seek an emergency rate increase to meet interest payments.

Public Service of New Mexico, which has a large stake in Arizona Public Service's troubled Palo Verde nuclear-power plant, lost 1/4 to 23 1/2. Arizona P.S. fell 1/4 to 18 1/2.

Trendsetting IBM, a 2 1/2 winner last week, tacked on 1 to 124 1/2.

## Under Its New President, ASEA Recovers Some Youthful Bounce

By Barnaby J. Feder  
New York Times Service

VASTERAS, Sweden — One of the first things that Percy Barnevik noticed when he took over in the spring of 1980 as president and chief executive officer at ASEA AB, Sweden's largest electrical-engineering company, was that the parking lots at the headquarters complex here were crowded on Saturdays.

He recalls thinking: "What a great company. These people work even on the weekend." It turned out, however, that the lots were being used by shoppers flocking to the nearby commercial district of this industrial city west of Stockholm. ASEA's week ended at 4:23 Friday afternoon, and according to one ASEA executive, it was hard to find a light on in the buildings two minutes later.

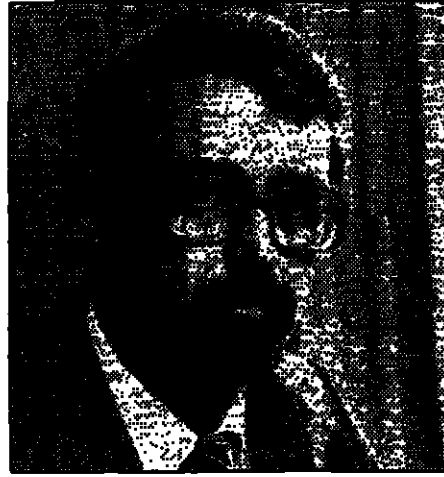
"The tempo has gone up," Mr. Barnevik said recently, a remark observers of the company describe as an understatement.

"It's basically a middle-aged company that's recovered quite a bit of its youthful bounce under new management," said Michael Willis Fleming, an analyst at Savory Miller & Co. in London. Middle-aged may not be quite the right way to describe a company that was founded a hundred years ago, but ASEA (formerly Allmänna Svenska Elektriska) has certainly moved away from its old image as a dynamo and motor maker to earn a reputation as Europe's leader in the youthful industrial-robot business.

Other major business lines today include nuclear, fossil-fuel and hydroelectric power plants; energy handling and transmission equipment; trains and specialty transportation equipment; pollution-control devices; a wide variety of industrial equipment; and household appliances. Although still small by comparison with such U.S. electrical-engineering companies as General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp., ASEA is huge by Scandinavian standards and a linchpin in the interlocking industrial empire created by Marcus Wallenberg, who died on Sept. 13, 1982.

Third-quarter pretax earnings, reported in November, shot up 54 percent, to 489 million kronor (\$60.44 million) from 316 million kronor in the year-earlier quarter, while revenue rose 13 percent, to 7.71 billion kronor from 6.81 billion kronor.

Mr. Barnevik, 42, holds a job combining domestic and overseas duties that had been shared since 1976 by two executives 20 years his senior. Since



Percy Barnevik

Mr. Barnevik's arrival, new chief executives have been appointed for more than half of the company's 14 Swedish divisions and 65 foreign subsidiaries.

"There are a phenomenal number of units reporting to a small central staff completely dominated by Percy Barnevik," said Brian Knox, an analyst who follows the company from London for Grieson Grant & Co.

Mr. Barnevik, who is fond of saying that it is necessary to move rapidly once a decision has been reached to pull the plug on a business, has shaved more than 20 business units from ASEA. Others have been acquired, created or rearranged as part of a process of clarifying profit centers and decentralization.

The bulk of the changes have been in ASEA's overseas operations, partly because many have been less profitable than ASEA's domestic units, but also because the company is determined to become more international.

"Outside Scandinavia is where the big battle is," Mr. Barnevik said. Within Scandinavia, ASEA sums up its strategy as simply: "Hold market share."

Sales outside Sweden have risen to 70 percent of company sales from about 50 percent since 1980 and the target is more than 80 percent by the end of the decade.

ASEA plans selective expansion in developing

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

## Peugeot Hints It May Get Rid of Troubled Talbot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Peugeot, the French auto company, confirmed on Tuesday that it has called a meeting with unions at its strike-bound Talbot subsidiary to discuss the possibility of spinning off the loss-ridden company.

Observers said it could pave the way for Peugeot to put the company, which it bought from Chrysler in 1978, up for sale.

A spokesman for Peugeot, which is still dominated by the founding Peugeot family, refused to make any further comment before the scheduled Jan. 5 meeting.

The Peugeot letter, which had been leaked by union sources, said the meeting has been called for "information and consultation on a project for Automobiles Peugeot to code its entire holding [in] Talbot et Compagnie to SA Talbot" and a company called Sora SA.

SA Talbot currently holds the 5 percent of Talbot shares not held by Peugeot. The Peugeot spokesman declined to identify Sora SA further.

Unions went on strike on Dec. 7 at the major Talbot plant in France, at Poissy near Paris, to contest company plans to cut 2,902 jobs. The government intervened recently with a compromise agreement that authorizes 1,905 layoffs.

A local court Tuesday ordered the strikers to leave by Wednesday or be expelled by police.

Peugeot, which already owned Citroën, bought the European operations of Chrysler in 1978, the major units being the former Simca plants in France, Chrysler (formerly Rootes Group) in Britain and Chrysler Spain. It became one of

Europe's biggest carmakers, ahead of France's state-owned Renault, and gave the Chrysler operations the Talbot name.

The British division, which relies largely on the sale of car kits to Iran, recently began showing a small profit after a decade of heavy losses.

Talbot held only 4.6 percent of the domestic French market in the first nine months of this year, but the company's products sold relatively well in other European countries.

Though not spelled out, Talbot is believed to account for a large percentage of the Peugeot group's continued losses.

Peugeot had a 1.9-billion-franc loss (then about \$300 million) in 1981 and 2.1 billion francs (also about \$300 million) last year. The group said in late November that its 1983 results would fall well short of the break-even point that it was striving to reach.

Talbot has been hit by repeated strikes since the takeover.

Its model range does not fit in well with the parent company and though the Samba mini-car has been popular under the Talbot trademark, it is largely built in Peugeot plants. There have been no notable new models, though an all-new car for 1985 was rumored recently.

The strike at Poissy followed the announcement of the lay-off plans, and the sit-in paralyzed production at the plant, which normally turns out 1,200 cars a day.

Union sources said there has been no progress toward an agreement with management on the lay-off plans. (AP, Reuters)

## Japan Current Account Surplus Heads for High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Spurred by a growing trade surplus, Japan's current account surplus in the April-November period of the fiscal year that began April 1 was running at a record-setting pace of \$16.336 billion, the Finance Ministry reported Tuesday.

The trade surplus for the eight months stood at \$23.285 billion, the ministry said.

Japan's trade surplus this year is expected to exceed \$30 billion.

Japan's current account surplus narrowed sharply to \$868 million in November from \$2.28 billion in October and was in contrast to a \$1.02-billion deficit in November last year, the Finance Ministry said.

The trade surplus narrowed to \$12.12 billion from \$13.09 billion in October, and compared with a \$11.77-billion surplus in November last year.

Finance Ministry officials said sizable steel exports to the United

States and China and a low oil-import bill contributed to the largest merchandise trade surplus ever for November, though it was well below the October figure.

The current account surplus was more than halved from October by the reduced trade surplus, coupled with the larger trade deficit in non-merchandise items resulting from increased interest payments on national bonds held by overseas investors, they said.

November exports totaled \$12.17 billion, less than the \$12.77 billion in October but higher than the \$9.98 billion in November last year, while imports rose to \$10.06 billion from \$9.68 billion in October and \$9.87 billion a year earlier.

The November nonmerchandise trade deficit widened to \$1.08 billion from October's \$664-million deficit and the \$982-million deficit in November 1982.

In other indicators released Tuesday:

- Japan's unadjusted consumer

prices fell 0.6 percent in November from October, when they rose 0.9 percent from September, the prime minister's office said.

November prices were up 1.8 percent from a year earlier after a 1.4-percent year-to-year October gain.

• Japanese housing starts fell 1.6 percent in November from a year earlier to 96,863, the ninth consecutive month to show a year-to-year decline, the Construction Ministry said.

• Japanese wholesale prices rose 0.1 percent in the second 10 days of December from the first 10 days of the month, the Bank of Japan said.

The mid-December prices were down 2.2 percent from a year earlier.

• Unadjusted unemployment in November fell to 1.47 million from 1.49 million in October, but was up from 1.34 million a year earlier, the prime minister's office said.

• Active buying of blue-chip and popular stocks, triggered by the formation of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's new cabinet, pushed share prices up to record levels in hectic trading Tuesday, dealers said.

The Nikkei Dow Jones average rose 37.37 points from Monday's close to finish at a record 9,883.94. The average jumped 141.72 points Monday.

• Two major Japanese banks and a research group predicted Japanese inflation-adjusted economic growth of 3.8-4.5 percent in the year beginning next April 1.

Mitsubishi Bank said it expects real economic growth of 4.5 percent, with active exports and increased domestic demand based on higher capital spending. Sumitomo Bank forecast real growth of 3.8 percent for the next fiscal year, with increased private-sector capital spending and personal consumption.

Nikko Research Center, a private body affiliated with Nikko Securities Co., forecast real growth of 4.2 percent, based on higher exports and increased private-sector capital outlays.

Mitsubishi Bank also said it expects Japan's merchandise trade surplus to decline to \$29.8 billion in the fiscal year from an estimated \$33.3 billion in the current fiscal year because of a rise in imports caused by the economic recovery in Japan. (Reuters, UPI)

## Fed's Policy for Next Year Is in Doubt

### White House Urges Easier Credit to Help the Recovery

By Peter T. Kilborn  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Last week, after more than a year of relative calm, the Reagan administration began jawboning the Federal Reserve to relax its grip on inflation and give the economy easier credit to sustain the recovery. It was the first sign of what many economists suspect is a new outbreak of attacks on the Fed by the White House and its many other critics.

Anticipating actions of the Federal Reserve and its chairman, Paul A. Volcker, preoccupies the financial markets and other institutions that have a stake in the economy. That includes the election-sensitive Reagan administration.

Such attention is concentrated on the Fed because it is the only public institution free to influence the course of the recovery. Fiscal-policy decisions on taxes and spending are stated in Congress and the White House.

"The Fed is the only game left in town," said William Proxmire, a Democrat of Wisconsin, the ranking minority member of the Senate Banking Committee. "Paul Volcker, said David M. Jones, a Fed expert at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., "may be the most powerful man in the country next year, not the second-most powerful (that) people were saying he is."

Mr. Volcker has repeatedly indicated this year that the Fed would try to avert the booms and busts of the business cycle. Instead, it wants to bring about steady and prolonged economic growth of about 4 percent a year and low inflation of about 4 percent. His critics contend that that is a formula for a 1984 recession.

The Fed is in "a no-win position," said Lawrence A. Kudlow, former chief economist in David A. Stockman's Office of Management and Budget and now a private consultant here.

"It can inflate, giving temporary relief with lower rates and a stronger economy, but leading in the long run to higher rates and a recession," he added. "Or it can stay tight, with economic growth getting slower and slower. Either way the Fed will get blamed. They're in a corner."

Last week, the board's Federal Open Market Committee, a 12-member group of the seven Fed governors and five of the Fed's district bank presidents, met for two days to plan monetary policy, as they do eight times a year. The committee does not disclose its decisions — if any — until just after the following meeting, but the financial markets expect no changes in the Fed's activity in the marketplace, where changes often appear immediately after the meetings. In November, according to minutes of the meeting released Friday, the committee members voted unanimously to adhere to the policies then and presumably now in effect.

There is some doubt about Fed policy next year. Some financial community experts who stalk Mr. Volcker expect him to force up interest rates a bit, and others expect him to let rates slide a bit.

Most, however, expect the Fed to keep things as they are for at least a while longer. But all expect the Fed to act more gently in 1984 than it often has in the past.

The stalemate between Congress and the White House has produced \$200-billion federal budget deficits. The deficits, according to most orthodox economists, represent excessive stimulation for an economy that is healthy enough now to get along without deficit spending, and the deficits, in Mr. Volcker's view, prestage a new bout of inflation.

"For the first time since the fourth quarter of 1982, when it eased the policy in the face of a collapsing economy and the international debt problem, the Fed is paying very little attention to the

monetary targets," Lanston's Mr. Jones said.

In November 1982, the Fed relaxed its tight control over the money supply, especially the narrowest M-1 gauge — which includes currency in circulation and checking and similar accounts. It let M-1 grow more than 14 percent into May this year, far above the 4-percent-to-8-percent range it had set for it then.

But in May, the Fed became concerned that the resurgent economy was overheating and reseeded double-digit rates of inflation. It raised the growth target range to 5 percent to 9 percent, but it then proceeded to hold M-1 growth to the bottom of the new range. As a result, through the second half of

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 27, excluding bank service charges									
	\$	£	D.M.	FF.	¥	₹	S.F.	S.P.	S.R.
Amsterdam	3.1005	4.440	12.450	36.77	161.82	—	5.514	141.40	31.80
Bombay	36.22	80.54	28.375	4.663	3.815	18.175	—	25.65	5.265
Frankfurt	2.7855	3.540	—	32.87	1.248	89.80	4.900	125.97	27.41
London	Closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.47500	2.39200	60.85	16.54	—	59.80	79.751	762.4	167.65
Port of Spain	4.045	6.265	0.118	0.008	0.007	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.078
Switzerland	6.44	12.39	30.77	—	5.04	27.40	13.07	34.25	34.25
Zurich	2.1883	3.1355	79.15	25.95	6.1308	70.445	3.897	—	21.915
1 ECU	0.8178	0.5719	2.2872	4.9264	1.27645	2.5369	44.0791	1.799	8.7941
1 SDR	1.4919	0.9274	3.25705	8.7952	1.24515	2.3704	38.676	2.399	20.3035

## Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	FF.	¥	₹	S.F.	S.P.	S.R.
U.S.	1.0000	0.7559	0.6366	4.7633	107.36	—	166.64	336.23	74.66
Canada	0.7559	0.5759	0.4780	3.5950	80.34	—	125.97	25.65	5.265
France	0.6366	0.4780	0.3953	2.9856	66.94	—	103.76	20.83	4.635
Germany	0.4780	0.3595	0.2986	2.2537	51.18	—	79.751	16.76	3.711
Italy	0.3595	0.2708	0.2254	1.7000	38.55	—	59.80	12.50	2.741
Japan	0.2254	0.1700	0.1418	1.0736	24.24	—	38.55	7.97	1.766
Spain	0.1418	0.1074	0.0891	0.6694	15.11	—	23.99	4.90	1.07
Sweden	0.1074	0.0809	0.0670	0.5078	11.46	—	17.99	3.62	0.79
Switzerland	0.0809	0.0613	0.0508	0.3811	8.60	—	13.07	2.74	0.60
U.K.	0.0613	0.0459	0.0379	0.2856	6.44	—	10.38	2.19	0.46
West Germany	0.0379	0.0286	0.0234	0.1767	3.95	—	5.98	1.26	0.27
Yugoslavia	0.0234	0.0176	0.0145	0.1094	2.42	—	3.86	0.80	0.18

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits										Dec. 27
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SOR			
2M.	10 1/8 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 - 9 1/4			
3M.	10 1/8 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 1/2			
6M.	10 1/8 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 1/2			
9M.	10 1/8 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 1/2			
12M.	10 1/8 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 1/2			
18M.	10 1/8 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 1/2			
24M.	10 1/8 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 1/2			
36M.	10 1/8 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 1/2			
48M.	10 1/8 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 1/2			
60M.	10 1/8 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/4	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 1/2			



NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ATT w/	1,275	18 1/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,275	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
AmEx	675	39 1/2	39	39	+ 1/4
PRINC	575	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
PacSec	665	15 1/2	15	15 1/4	+ 1/4
LLC	1,149	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	575	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
MidUS	540	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	540	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
PRINC	517	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
Imbi	499	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/4
Mobil	486	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/4
MertV	452	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
AmS	452	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
WRI	450	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	12251.50	12267.50	12249.00	12263.75	+12.25
Trans	588.00	592.40	584.00	588.47	+1.47
Util	131.85	132.15	131.15	131.99	+0.14
Comp	4912.5	4913.5	4864.5	4911.44	+0.88

NYSE Diaries			
	Class	Prev.	
Advanced	799	726	
Declined	832	818	
Unchanged	616	622	
Total Issues	2637	1968	
New Highs	33	27	
New Lows	35	71	
Volume up	79,426,480		
Volume down	14,792,350		

NYSE Index						
	High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	94.93	94.54	94.95	+0.3		
Indus/Corp	117.03	116.47	117.02	+1.0		
Transp.	92.29	92.05	92.24	+0.4		
Utilities	44.17	44.10	44.16	+0.0		
Finance	94.35	94.06	94.35	+0.4		

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
	Buy	Sales	\$W <sup>1</sup>
Dec. 23	1,447,714	326,743	3.43
Dec. 22	2,117,124	498,438	3.02
Dec. 21	1,877,446	411,771	2.71
Dec. 20	1,255,578	425,584	3.46
Dec. 19	1,92,382	427,134	1.94

\* Included in the sales figures

### Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 63,800,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 62,710,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 74,769,799

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries				
	Open	High	Low	Close
Advanced	1,200	1,210	1,190	1,200
Declined	1,200	1,210	1,190	1,200
Unchanged	1,200	1,210	1,190	1,200
Total Issues	244	222	222	244
New Highs	819	819	819	819
New Lows	16	16	16	16
Volume up	2,915,295			
Volume down	2,915,295			

Standard & Poors Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg
Industrials	180.75	182.70	184.00	+1.25
Transp.	71.13	70.72	70.90	-.05
Utilities	44.54	43.70	44.28	-.05
Finance	18.34	18.07	18.18	-.05
Composite	146.40	146.82	146.71	-.05

NASDAQ Index				
	Class.	Ch's	Week	Yr
Composite	274.48	+0.14	274.51	272.32
Industrials	327.18	+0.05	328.67	327.22
Finance	274.8	+0.27	274.72	272.32
Insurance	256.11	-0.29	256.40	255.11
Utilities	262.67	+1.83	270.95	269.99
Services	274.8	+0.27	274.72	272.32
Transp.	274.8	+1.25	276.11	275.11

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Close	Ch.
Bonds	69.49	+
Utilities	64.57	+
Industrials	72.81	-

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Windsor	225	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	-1/4
Comcast	210	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	-1/4
Windsor	144	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	-1/4
Telecom	137	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	-1/4
Telecom	130	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	-1/4
McKesson	128	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
TELE	125	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	-1/4
TELE	124	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
HEALTH	110	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	-1/4
Health	100	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	-1/4
Health	100	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	-1/4

AMEX Stock Index		
Vol.	Low	Close
221.30	219.51	220.29

NYSE Most Actives										
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	
ATT	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	+1/4
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	+1/4
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	+1/4
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	+1/4

12 Month									
High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	Yield	Stk.	High	Low	Stock
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
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24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
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24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	BAUG
24	27%	BAUG	2.00	91	7	85	24	27%	

Close		12 Month		Stock		Div. Yld.		
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22 3/4	23	+ 1/2		62 1/2	62	Dele	7.48	1.45
22								

Close					12 Month				
High Low Stock					High Low Stock				
1000	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34	27	Goody
1005	519	53	—	34 7	27	Goody	34		

Dow Jones Bond Averages										
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low	
Indus	12,250	12,280	12,240	12,270	+20	Trans	1,200	1,210	1,190	+10
Comp	1,200	1,210	1,190	1,200	+10	Comp	1,200	1,210	1,190	+10

AMEX Stock Index										
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low	
Indus	12,250	12,280	12,240	12,270	+20	Trans	1,200	1,210	1,190	+10
Comp	1,200	1,210	1,190	1,200	+10	Comp	1,200	1,210	1,190	+10

Stock										Dm. YH. PE										3029pm Low									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.						
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4						
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4						
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4						
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4						
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4						
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4						
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4						
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4						
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4						
IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4	IBM	1,275	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4						
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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### OECD Says That Greece Is Headed For a Modest Economic Recovery

PARIS (AP) — Greece is headed for a modest economic recovery after two years of stagnation, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Tuesday.

But the OECD Secretariat added that Greece's current account deficit will also expand slightly in 1984.

The OECD, in its latest survey of the Greek economy, forecast a 1.25 percent inflation-adjusted growth rate in the gross domestic product in 1984 after two consecutive years of no growth.

The forecast assumes a moderate recovery in trade that would boost exports by 4 percent next year after they had declined 9 percent in 1982 and 3 percent in 1983. But the 24-nation OECD warned that deteriorating competitiveness, due largely to high labor costs, could limit Greece's trading potential.

### Lilly Urges an End to Use of Oraflex

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Eli Lilly & Co. said it has advised doctors to stop all use of Oraflex, the anti-arthritis drug which has been linked with deaths and serious liver complaints.

Oraflex was withdrawn from the world market in August 1982 but has continued to be used in clinical trials and to treat some 800 arthritis sufferers who have not been helped by other drugs, a company spokesman said.

In a letter to about 500 doctors, Lilly said a two-year study had shown that mice treated with high doses of benoxaprofen, the generic name for Oraflex, showed a greater incidence of liver cancer than untreated mice.

### ICS to Acquire Unit of Carrion Group

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Insurance Corp. of Singapore said Monday that it will take over the life-insurance business here of China Underwriters Life & General Insurance Co., a subsidiary of the defunct Carrion group of Hong Kong.

The main purpose of the transfer, which awaits court approval, is to protect the local life-insurance-policy holders, ICS said. At the end of 1983, China Underwriters had both individual and group life insurance policies totaling 231 million Singapore dollars (\$108.57 million).

ICS also said the office and non-life insurance business of China Underwriters will be acquired by Federal Insurance Co. of the United States.

### BL to Increase Its Work Force by 800

LONDON (Reuters) — BL PLC, Britain's state-run automaker, has announced plans to recruit an extra 800 workers in 1984 as part of a drive to capture 20 percent of the U.K. new-car market. BL, with just more than 16 percent of the market, trails the British subsidiary of Ford, which accounts for about 30 percent.

BL said Monday it would add 400 workers in January to work on its medium-size car, the LM-11, which is scheduled to go on sale in April, and another 400 by May to work on the Triumph Acclaim, which is built with Honda of Japan.

The Conservative government said earlier this month that it planned to start selling BL to the private sector in 1984. It added that BL was expected to break even this year after years of losses.

### Judge Rejects Marathon Holders' Suit

FINDLAY, Ohio (AP) — A judge rejected Tuesday an argument by a group of dissident Marathon Oil Co. shareholders that the company's stock was worth considerably more than they were offered by U.S. Steel Corp.

Judge Robert Walker of the Hancock County Common Pleas Court said a share of stock in the oil company was worth \$78 on Jan. 6, 1982, about two months before Marathon officially became part of U.S. Steel in a \$6.2-billion merger.

"As far as I was concerned, Jan. 6, 1982, was the last day of equity trading in Marathon," Judge Walker said. "Any buying or selling after that day was effectively being done in U.S. Steel notes." He dismissed the dissidents' contention that they should have been paid a value for their stock equal to the value of Marathon assets.

### Concorde Fares Called Subsidized

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Pan American World Airways Inc. said Tuesday it filed a complaint against British Airways and the British government, charging that trans-Atlantic air fares on the Concorde are being unfairly subsidized.

## Brazilian Officials Say Interest Rates, Bank Spreads Must Come Down Fast

By Richard House  
Washington Post Service

SAO PAULO — Brazil is seriously concerned that delays by Western governments in subscribing to a package of official trade credits will prevent it from fulfilling a promise to the International Monetary Fund to pay overdue debts by the year's end.

But beyond its immediate anxieties for 1983, the government is moving into 1984 with growing determination to begin a tougher negotiation of its debt based on the contention that the interest rates and risk spreads charged by commercial banks must come down fast.

Top officials here saw Argentina's declaration of a six-month financial disengagement as confirmation that the tide has begun to turn perceptively in favor of Latin American debtor nations.

"Brazil has been talking pretty in foreign-debt negotiations, and now it needs to talk tough," said Heio Beltrao, who resigned as social welfare minister last month.

The serious short-term problem is that Brazil must close its 1983 accounts, clearing at least \$2.7 billion of interest arrears and other overdue payments it has quietly accumulated.

To do this, the IMF and commercial banks mounted a complex \$11-billion renegotiation package, which includes \$2.5 billion of import financing for which governments are responsible.

The centerpiece of the package is a \$6.5-billion jumbo loan. From this sum, a \$3-billion "advance" was to be paid out for Brazil to

scramble to pay off its overdue debts — mostly to U.S. banks — by Saturday.

But the bankers have said the advance is conditional on a strong level of support on trade credits by Western governments. So far only the U.S. Export-Import Bank has formally committed \$1.5 billion.

Although European and Japanese agencies have agreed, none is willing to take the plunge, even though time is running short.

The president of the Bank of Brazil said earlier this month that a new \$3-billion bridging loan would have to be agreed with banks to close 1983's accounts, repaying last year's scenario. But this was denied by the central bank, which believes the loan will only be agreed on in January.

Central bank officials say that thousands of complex banking transactions must be completed before Saturday, and because of the New Year holiday it may not be physically possible to bring payments up to date, even if the money arrives in time.

Recent reports, which a senior economic official conceded had an element of truth, claim that Brazil's arrears are in fact, much higher than \$2.7 billion and with oil payments, could be as high as \$6 billion. Hence, Brazil's desperation to secure extra credits from governments, and hence the firm resistance by second-line banks to participate in the jumbo loan.

Finance Minister Emanoel Galvès said that Brazil originally had requested a \$9-billion jumbo loan from banks. "They included every possible supplier's credit in our original approach, since we couldn't have any guarantee that export finance corporations would

continue to underwrite projects," Mr. Galvès said. But the banks had cut this by \$2.5 billion, claiming the rest should be covered by governments. Brazil considers itself the victim of brinkmanship between banks and governments.

This determination by commercial banks to push a greater part of Brazil's debt burden onto reluctant official institutions emerged during last month's Club of Paris negotiations. The Club of Paris, made up of representatives of the industrial-

ized nations, renegotiates government-to-government debt.

To its surprise, Brazil learned then that its debt to the organization had risen from \$3.8 billion from \$2.4 billion, because more commercial-credit lines were being underwritten by governments.

These year-end problems result from Brazil's need in 1984 to pay \$11 billion in interest out of a possible \$9-billion trade surplus and the loose change from the \$6.5-billion jumbo — when that comes.

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## W. Germany May Suspend Tax Break Given Flick

The Associated Press

BONN — The West German Economics Ministry refused to confirm reports Tuesday that it had decided to suspend a major tax break granted to the giant Flick industrial concern after it acquired 29 percent of the U.S. diversified chemicals concern, W.R. Grace & Co.

West German media reported during the weekend that the ministry had decided to revoke the tax break, which saved Flick millions of marks, and would notify the company Tuesday.

The Economics Ministry confirmed earlier this month that it was considering the move, but a ministry spokesman said he could

not confirm or deny that the decision had been made.

"There will be no statement [Tuesday]," Volker Franzen, a ministry spokesman, said.

A spokesman at Flick headquarters in Düsseldorf, Manfred Kieseewetter, also refused comment.

On Dec. 12, Dieter Vogel, a spokesman for the Economics Ministry, confirmed the ministry's review of the controversial tax break.

He said Flick may have to pay more than the equivalent of \$160 million that it had escaped paying in the late 1970s if the ministry revokes the tax break.

Federal prosecutors have alleged that Flick had bribed Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff during that period to influence a favorable

tax decision on the Grace investment.

Mr. Vogel said it is possible that the ministry's decision to give the tax break had been based on "false information" provided by the industrial holding company.

Bonn prosecutors have charged Mr. Lambsdorff and his predecessor, Hans Friedrichs, with accepting bribes in connection with the case.

Also charged in the case are two former managers of the Flick company, Eberhard von Brauchitsch and Manfred Nemitz, and Horst Ludwig Riemer, the former Economics minister of North Rhine-Westphalia.

All five men have denied any wrongdoing, and Mr. Lambsdorff

has refused to step down from his office despite pressure to do so from the opposition Social Democrats. A trial in the case is not expected before spring.

Flick received a tax break from the Economics Ministry after it re-invested the bulk of its \$730.8-million 1975 sale of Daimler-Benz stock in the New York-based Grace.

Under West German law, such tax relief can be granted by the Economics Ministry only if an investment is deemed to be in the interest of the country's economy.

Normally companies investing in foreign companies do not receive the tax-relief status that the ministry gave to Flick.

## S&P Predicts Recovery to Broaden Base

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The U.S. economic recovery, fueled by consumer spending in 1983, will broaden its base next year to encompass "most major industry groups," Standard & Poor's Corp. predicted.

In its annual survey of eight bellwether industries, Standard & Poor's said the recovery will grow in 1984, with "surging profit growth" in the airline, auto, chemical and steel industries, and "substantial though less dramatic gains" in such other industries as coal, industrial electronics and oil.

On the other hand, S&P forecast that profits in the homebuilding industry will be "essentially flat" in 1984 after a "strong gain" in 1983.

"As the recovery enters its second year, its leadership is shifting from consumer-driven sectors to basic industry," S&P's chief economist, David Blitzer, said, observing that "in 1983 consumer spending grew more rapidly than the general economy while in 1984 the reverse will be true."

He said basic industry's wider participation in the economic recovery will lead to a 22-percent rise in corporate after-tax profits next year after an estimated 13.6-percent rise in 1983.

Mr. Blitzer said real capital spending will rise by 9 percent next year, after a flat 1983.

He warned, however, that "while the recovery is likely to stay on track next year, it could be derailed in 1985 unless substantial progress is made in reducing the [federal] budget deficit."

## Under New Chief, ASEA Recovers Some Bounce

(Continued from Page 7)

countries, including manufacturing plants in Brazil and India, which have stringent local-content or other protectionist laws. However, the highest growth rates are projected for Europe and North America, where plans include investments in marketing and manufacturing, as well as acquisitions.

"Right now, we have the opportunity of a lifetime in terms of expansion in the United States," said Lars Thunell, the 35-year-old chief financial officer, who joined ASEA in June after working for American Express. One reason is that repeated devaluations of the Swedish krona in recent years and the strength of the dollar have made Swedish products much more competitive.

Yet expansion could be tough on ASEA financially, Swedish "exchange restrictions" hobble the company's ability to use its assets to expand outside Sweden, in essence making it a lot less well positioned to finance its strategy of internationalization than its cash, reserves and equity position might suggest at first glance.

ASEA has taken steps toward raising equity abroad, including listing American depository rights — securities issued by U.S. banks that represent rights to Swedish shares — for over-the-counter trading last August. But it may have an uphill battle on Wall Street in its effort to raise more money.

Analysts and investors might be discouraged to discover that the robots that initially caught their attention are in fact just a small part of a complicated picture.

It does not help, suggested an analyst at a leading Wall Street broker, when most of a company's best growth prospects lie in such obscure technologies as high-voltage direct-current transmission of electricity, an energy-conserving way of moving electricity long distances.

"The average guy in the street — and the average analyst — doesn't know what it is or why it is important," he said.

## W. German Trade With Arab Nations Declines Sharply

Reuters

BONN — West German trade with the Arab world fell dramatically in the first three quarters of 1983, according to figures issued by the Hamburg-based Near and Middle East Trade Association.

In the period January to September, West Germany exported goods valued at a total of 12.9 billion Deutsche marks (about \$4.7 billion) to the Arab countries, down 49.7 percent from the like period last year.

Exports to West Germany from the same countries fell 19.3 percent during the same period to 15.9 billion DM from 19.7 billion.

Saudi Arabia accounted for the biggest decline in exports to West Germany, showing a fall from 8.7 billion DM to 3.1 billion, mainly due to a drop in oil deliveries.

Economics Ministry figures for the first 11 months showed Saudi oil exports to West Germany of only 6.7 million metric tons, compared with 16.1 million tons in the year-earlier period.

## ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value calculations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds which are based on asset prices. The net asset value is calculated as of the end of the month. The net asset value is calculated as of the end of the month. The net asset value is calculated as of the end of the month.

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## COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, one in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Japan Mitsubishi

1st Half 1983 1982  
Revenue 7.6 T 7.8 T  
Profits 14,665 14,040  
Per Share 11.51 11.53

## Fed Policy for '84 in Doubt

(Continued from Page 7)

the year, the money supply grew about 5 percent and at 9 percent for the full year.

Meanwhile, however, the Fed was shifting from the emphasis on the growth in money supply that it adopted in October 1979 in beginning the assault on inflation that helped bring on the recession.

As the recovery accelerated last summer, it began tracking interest rates more closely, to the point now where Fed watchers doubt that the money supply has much influence on the central bank's decisions.

"There's a nearly unanimous agreement in the financial markets now that they are targeting interest rates," said John O. Wilson, chief economist at the Bank of America, "and that this target is the current level of interest rates."

For that reason, economists put little importance on the possibility that the Fed might return its M-1 target range to the 4-percent-to-6-percent span of the first half of last year. In congressional testimony in July, when he announced the higher range, Mr. Volcker said the Fed was tentatively planning to restore the former target in the first quarter of 1984.

Most of the experts expect little from the Fed in the next few weeks, until it gets clearer indications of the speed of the recovery. Economists were surprised last week by the government's "flash" estimate

for growth in the fourth quarter of only 4.5 percent, well under the 5.7-percent pace of the second quarter and the 7.6-percent pace of the third.

Fed watchers say an annual rate of 4.5 percent is just about what Mr. Volcker wants, along with the current 3-to-4-percent annual inflation rate, so, they contend, the Fed could be expected to maintain its current levels of interest rates and money supply growth.

The "flash," however, is little more than a guess. It reflects only partial economic activity in November and none in December, when the burst in Christmas shopping could lead to a far higher, final figure in late January, of 6 percent or so. A much faster pace could spell intervention — and almost immediately, economists predict — because continued high growth, in the Fed's view, would spell resurgent inflation.

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## SPORTS

هكذا من الأصل

## Tis the Season, Season or No

**International Herald Tribune**  
**LONDON** — On the first Christmas Day of World War I, British and German soldiers in the trenches of the Western Front exchanged gifts of tobacco and chocolate. And to play games. For 16 and a half hours, a German soldier and a British soldier played a game of soccer on a no-man's-land in France.

Every now and again that match is replayed in the minds of soldiers. This year is the turn of Paul McCartney's "Pipes of Peace" and Brian Williams, who usually played in the match, stepped up on TV.

I was 19 then, not at all bad at the game," recalls the avuncular soldier. "There were a couple of hundred of us at it. We didn't go, no referee for that sort of game. You could say it was a sort of soccer, but it wasn't really. It was just a game of football, and the killing resumed, again with no referee. The game on no-man's-land is a reminder of how abidingly loved, and at the same time how utterly irrelevant, soccer really is.

The Germans have stopped playing the game during the yuletide festival, but not the Brits. While virtually the whole of Europe goes into sporting hibernation, the Englishman's pressing need to get out of his castle, away from the no-man's-land and cold turkey, takes him to the stadiums in numbers that break all seasonal records.

It is no exaggeration that many English clubs would fold without the traditional Christmas matches. They live on the bank of bankruptcy and could not survive a break in cash flow. So, competing with steeply rising and the minority upper-class pursuit of riding out with the hounds, the 92 league teams will play two games, home and away, within 24 hours.

The 46 Boxing Day matches attracted 563,800 fans, by far the season's highest attendance and, as with another half a million or so pushing through the turnstiles on Tuesday, the target was to beat last year's two-day Christmas total of 1.2 million.

Coventry, a club in revival, pulled in a full-house 21,452 for its drawn game against Manchester United; Newcastle also tied Blackburn before a passionate 33,802 in Division Two. Hull City, visited by the receiver 18 months ago, beat Southampton in Division Three before 18,461, and Fourth Division Bristol City, another to have walked through the bankruptcy court, triumphed over Stockport in front of a nicely rounded 8,888 pairs of eyes.

## ROB HUGHES

These crowds, and the £32,9878 (£47,171) in receipts Hull has banked, will be envied among major clubs in the Netherlands, France or Scandinavia. They will be envied, too, in Ipswich, an erstwhile European force that has hit a mild run of failure and drew its smallest attendance in years — 14,471. The weather was as temperate around Ipswich as elsewhere, so the answer must be that failure, even at Christmas, is not tolerated.

Either that, or Suffolk's country cons are not getting hold of the right gimmicks. Hull did so, spectacularly. It benefited from a raging controversy involving the rare appearance of visiting Southampton's reserve center-half.

A solid, strapping fellow with his right thigh heavily bandaged and his stamina certain to wane, this player's magnetism had little to do with the game. As Ian Botham the soccer player, he rates as honest plodder, as Botham the international cricketer he is among history's most exciting performers — a bludgeoning bat, a fiery bowler and a fielder who can catch a bird in flight.

The controversy was over his decision to play soccer 48 hours before flying on for England's cricket tour of Fiji, New Zealand and Pakistan. The more cricket's dignitaries told him what he should do (i.e., not take the "ridiculously unnecessary risk" of injury), the more Botham's defiance was aroused. He played Monday and Tuesday, and was booked for a late tackle in the second match, which Southampton lost, 5-1. And while cricket sweat-

ed, the soccer folk with relatively little to inspire them came out to admire his devil-may-care stand.

Meanwhile, down in the big city, 38,756 Londoners flocked to the traditional rivalry between Tottenham and Arsenal. Spurs added bonus was the return after almost a year of the little Argentine, Ossie Ardiles, complete with metal plate binding his broken leg.

Arsenal's purpose was grimmer by far. The old Etonian board had sacked Manager Terry Neill just before Christmas, and some of his team selections and the men he bought with over £1 million a year over seven years were promptly disowned by Don Howe, his lieutenant coach.

As caretaker boss, Howe "regretted" Neill's departure, but announced that he wanted the job. His first change proved that, come the darkest hour, cometh a new (black) man. Raphael Mende's first game of the season brought him three goals against Watford and two more in a 4-2 victory over Spurs.

The other two came from Charlie Nicholas, the £750,000 Scot whose failures had been the final straw for Neill's management. Sorry as he was for "Terry," Nicholas told us how "a pressure seemed to lift when he got the sack. ... Don helped me believe in myself again."

Good old Don. As caretaker manager, Howe listened to newspaper talk that Nicholas had become Arsenal's patron saint, and observed: "That's happened a fortnight ago. Terry would still be in charge." Neill, awaiting payoff for 24 years remaining on a contract signed last summer, took his family to a show.

One other soccer absentee over Christmas was Tommy Younger, one-time international goalkeeper and now president of the Scottish FA. Scotland's defeats are piling up, and Younger fueled the chorus against Manager Jock Stein by saying: "Let's have the ball up the park quicker. The punters don't like what they're seeing and neither do I." He then took a plane to Hawaii to get away from it all for three weeks. Nice one Tommy. Happy new year.



Michel Platini: A victory for the game as it should be played.

## Platini Is Voted Best Player in Europe

**LONDON** — Michel Platini is the continent's new soccer king. His French ancestry attracted four times as many votes as any other competitor for France Football's 1983 European footballer of the year award, polled among journalists from 26 countries.

Bravo. It is a victory for the game as it should be played — with elegance, control, inventiveness and scoring prowess. It also rewards a man's character, for in his first season with Juventus Platini overcame the jealousy of Italian clubmates and the trials of new language, diet and playing regimen. The style is indeed the man.

Only two shadows cloud the achievement: A touch of Common Market chauvinism that permits only European nationals as candidates (hence Italian-based Brazilians Falcao and Zico are ruled persona non grata) and Platini's own failure on the big day. He, and Juventus, froze against a functional Hamburg, for whom Felix Magath (fifth in the poll) won the European Cup.

Between Platini and Magath came Liverpool's Kenny Dalglish and Denmark's Allan Simonsen, old-timers cocking a snook at critics who had written them off. And then Gordon Strachan, a miniature Platini who assisted Aberdeen to the mantle of European team of the year.

The vote: Platini 110 points, Dalglish 26, Simonsen 25, Strachan 24, Magath 20, Renat Dassaev (Soviet Union) 15, Jean-Marie Pfaff (Belgium) 15, Jesper Olsen (Denmark) 14, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge (West Germany) 14 and Bryan Robson (England) 13.

## Rams Eliminate Cowboys, 24-17

Compiled by: Our Staff From Dispatches

**IRVING, Texas** — When the Dallas Cowboys took fierce beatings from the Washington Redskins and San Francisco 49ers the last two weeks, people wondered if the once-mighty team had slipped that much. Apparently it has.

On Monday, the Los Angeles Rams made the most of Cowboy

White had to play catch-up football: In the second half, the Cowboys passed 32 times and ran only 10 times. For the game, White completed 32 of 53 for 330 yards. He was sacked three times and many completions came because the Rams were willing to give up the short pass.

Although the temperature warmed up to 27 degrees Fahrenheit (minus-3 Celsius), only 43,521 spectators, the smallest crowd in the Cowboys' 13 years in Texas Stadium, turned up — 20,015 who had tickets stayed home. At the end, many loyalists who remained, unaccustomed to the recent erratic play of the Cowboys, were booing. Until the slide, the Cowboys had made few mistakes. Then they made four turnovers in the 31-10 loss to the Redskins, five in the 47-17 loss to the 49ers and four Monday against the Rams.

The problems started for the Cowboys in the third quarter when Gary Allen misjudged a punt and fumbled it. After first giving the ball to the Cowboys, the officials ruled that Mike Wilcher had recovered for the Rams on the Dallas 16-yard line.

On the next play, Dennard lined up on the left, started cutting toward the middle and cut back again to the left corner. Dennis Thurman, his defender, was leaning inside and was left behind. Dennard caught Ferragamo's pass for the touchdown that put the Rams ahead for good.

Then the interceptions began. Four minutes after Dennard's TD,

White threw a pass intended for Doug Cosbie. Jim Collins cut in front of Cosbie and intercepted, giving the Rams the ball on their 45. Ten plays later, on the first play of the last quarter, Ferragamo saw Farmer waving his hands deep in the end zone. Ferragamo passed to him for a touchdown, making it 21-16.

Almost five minutes later, the Cowboys had moved to the Los Angeles 32, and on third down White passed deep for Butch Johnson. The ball was thrown behind a wide-open Johnson, and Irvin intercepted on the Ram 3. He headed downfield, slipped two tackles and seemed about to score until Ron Springs overhauled him on the Cowboy 3. The Rams turned Irvin's interception into a 20-yard field goal by Mike Lanford.

For the Rams, it was a game of redemption. Their underdog status had angered them, and Coach John Robinson had played on that, demanding all week "that we be physical, physical, physical. I wanted to play the whole game and not be turned off if some things didn't go right."

"And," he accurately observed, "we did go after them." (NYT, 1/7)

## NFL Playoff Schedule

**CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS**  
 Sunday  
 AFC: Seattle at Miami  
 NFC: Detroit at San Francisco  
 Sunday  
 AFC: L.A. Rams at Washington  
 AFC: Pittsburgh at L.A. Raiders  
**CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS**: Jan. 8  
**SUPER BOWL XVII**: Jan. 22



Dexter Clinkscale (47) and Harvey Martin (79) teamed up on Vince Ferragamo for the last Cowboy sack of the season.

## Penn State Beats Washington, 13-10

The Associated Press

**HONOLULU** — Freshman D.J. Dozier crashed into the end zone from two yards out with three minutes left to lift Penn State to a 13-10 victory over the University of Washington in the Aloha Bowl here Monday.

Dozier's run over right tackle capped a comeback that negated a Washington 10-3 halftime lead. The victory allowed Penn State to finish the season at 8-4-1 — after losing its first three games.

Trailing, 10-6, the Penn State offense, which had been held in check for much of the game, got the ball on its own 49-yard line with 6:54 to play.

Quarterback Doug Strang led the nine-play scoring drive, the big

plays being his 19-yard pass to running back Jon Williams and a 16-yarder to Kevin Baugh.

Penn state took a 3-0 lead on its first possession with Nick Ganciano hitting a 23-yard field goal. It ended a 12-play, 49-yard drive that was helped by a personal foul that moved the ball to the Washington 39-yard line.

The Huskies got their first score of the game on a 57-yard punt return by senior Danny Greene, who was named the game's outstanding offensive player. Greene took a high punt, burst up the middle past would-be tacklers and then beat the punter. George Reynolds, to the end zone. Jeff Jaeger's extra point made it 7-3 with 8:51 to go in the first half.

Washington increased its lead to 10-3 when Jaeger kicked a 39-yard field goal 36 seconds before halftime.

That ended a 10-play, 65-yard drive, which included a 37-yard pass from Steve Pelluer to flanker-back Mark Pattison.

Penn State made it 10-6 when Ganciano kicked a 49-yard field goal, the longest of his career, with 12:21 left in the game.

The Nittany Lions could muster only four first downs and 58 yards in total offense in the first half, compared with Washington's 180 yards.

Reynolds was named the game's outstanding defensive player. He had eight punts for a 46.8-yard average.

## Australia Wins Doubles in 3 Sets

Compiled by: Our Staff From Dispatches

**MELBOURNE** — Paul McNamee and Mark Edmondson gave Australia a 2-1 lead over Sweden Tuesday in the Davis Cup tennis final by registering a convincing 6-4, 6-2 victory over Anders Jarryd and Hans Simonsson.

Australia needs only a split of Wednesday's two singles matches to win the cup for the first time since 1977.

## DAVIS CUP FINAL

Pat Cash will meet Joakim Nystrom in the first singles match, with John Fitzgerald pitted against Mats Wilander in the other.

Australia has won the cup 24 times, while Sweden has won it once — in 1975.

Edmondson and McNamee needed an hour and 43 minutes to carve out their victory.

The match saw several disputed calls, which upset the Swedish contention.

But those rulings aside, Jarryd and Simonsson simply could not

cope with the power attack of the Australians, who cut them to ribbons with power serves and volleys and superb returns. The losers had only eight potential service break points all day — and won none of them.

McNamee's warm-up routine included a series of war games that amused the crowd of 12,200 and possibly rattled the opposition. The Swedish pair came into the match with a 6-1 record in cup competition but started nervously and never found their rhythm. From the outset, the Australians' positional play was all but flawless as they pounded drives down the lines or split the Swedes with strings of sharp volleys down the middle.

Jarryd lost his service in the third game of the first set, which the Australians, serving well and taking control at the net, wrapped up in 30 minutes. The second set was closer, but the Swedes failed to capitalize.

Their best chance of a breakthrough came in the second game, when Edmondson was down, love-

40, on his own service. But Jarryd was wide on the third break point and Edmondson leveled the set at 1-1.

Jarryd was broken again in the fifth game of the second set when Edmondson played a return with the racket behind his back. The ball dipped over the net, but Simonsson failed with his return and the Australians took a 3-2 lead.

Edmondson and McNamee broke again in the fifth game of the final set, winning it at love, when Simonsson overhit another easy groundstroke.

Jarryd and Simonsson could not halt the slide, and Edmondson scored the match-winning on a mishit ball that fell just over the net.

"That was the match of our lives," said McNamee, 29. "You spend your whole career waiting for a Davis Cup Final to come along. I don't think I've ever played better than that, and Edjo gave me great support. I could count so strongly on him."

"They were just too good for us," said Simonsson. "We couldn't have played any better, didn't make any tactical mistakes — they were just too good and too steady. We have no excuses."

"We have not lost it yet. We will keep fighting," said Swedish Captain Hans Olsson. "You must remember that Nystrom beat Cash a week ago [to win the New South Wales Open], and there is no reason why he cannot do it again. And if that happens we've got Wilander in the deciding singles." (AP, UPI)

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	20	5	.800
Boston	22	7	.759
New York	17	11	.607
Washington	13	14	.481
New Jersey	13	15	.464
Central Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	16	11	.593
Albany	14	14	.500
Detroit	13	14	.481
Chicago	10	17	.419
Cleveland	8	20	.286
Indiana	6	23	.209
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Utah	18	10	.643
Dallas	15	12	.556
Kansas City	13	13	.500
Denver	12	17	.414
Houston	11	17	.393
San Antonio	11	19	.366
Pacific Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Portland	21	9	.700
Los Angeles	18	9	.667
Golden State	14	14	.500
Phoenix	13	14	.481
Seattle	12	14	.464
San Diego	2	28	.071
Maverick's Record			
Phoenix 140, Denver 132, OT (Davis 44, Lucas 27, Heston 22, English, Williams 20).			

## Transition

**FOOTBALL**  
 United States Football League  
 NEW JERSEY — Stated Brian Sipe, quarterback.

**HOCKEY**  
 National Hockey League  
 MONTREAL — Recalled Alie Turcotte, center, from the U.S. junior hockey team.

**GOLF**  
 MEXICO CITY — Named Fred Dempsie head football coach.



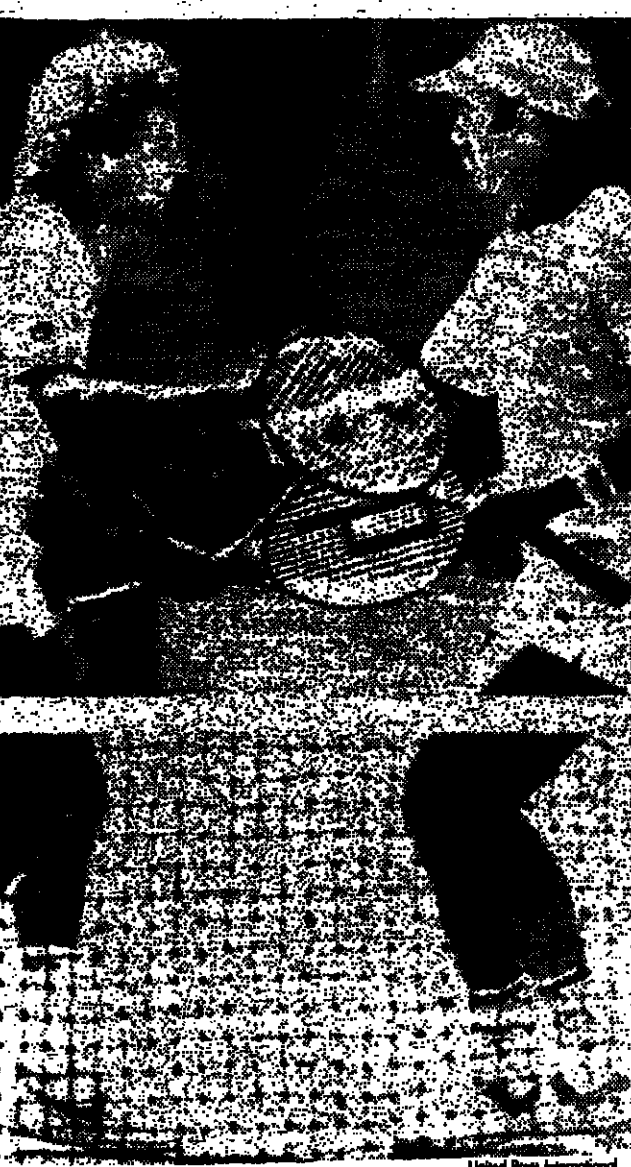
**MONEY RIDER** — Angel Cordero Jr. became thoroughbred racing's first jockey ever to surpass \$10 million in annual earnings by riding Jacksboro to victory in the eighth race at Aqueduct Racetrack Monday in New York. Jacksboro won \$22,800, boosting Cordero's 1983 earnings to \$10,001,091. Cordero's 1,765 mounts this year have produced 358 victories, 291 seconds and 234 thirds.

## NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division			
	W	L	Pct.
NY Islanders	24	10	.706
Philadelphia	20	14	.588
NY Rangers	19	14	.576
Washington	17	18	.486
Pittsburgh	15	19	.438
New Jersey	7	26	.265
Adams Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Boston	17	14	.548
Buffalo	19	14	.576
Quebec	17	17	.500
Montreal	13	19	.405
Hartford	13	18	.419
Campbell Conference			
Norris Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Minnesota	17	14	.548
Chicago	15	19	.438
Toronto	14	16	.464
St. Louis	11	20	.353
Detroit	11	20	.353
Smythe Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Edmonton	16	15	.515
Vancouver	15	16	.482
Calgary	13	16	.447
Winnipeg	13	19	.405
Los Angeles	12	18	.393
Mowbray's Results			
Philadelphia 5, Washington 4 (MacLachlan 1), Rich Sutter (10), Howe (7), Kerr (25), Simola (14), Christian (12), Duchesne (7), Longhin (1), Gould (10).			
Chicago 3, St. Louis 1 (Laurier 17), O'Callahan (1), Sutter (11), Carlson (11).			
Quebec 2, Montreal 1 (Hollan 19), Walter (19), Heston (13).			
Edmonton 4, Calgary 3 (Kerr 22), Huddy (23), Plummer (16), Greville (42), Anderson (22), Linemmen (18), O'Brien (12), Jackson (12), Leach (77).			
Winnipeg 5, Minnesota 1 (MacLachlan 14), Bouch (12), McNeil (3), DeBlasi (11), Heston (14), Ashton (13).			
Pittsburgh 7, N.Y. Rangers 4 (Fleischman 12), Brickley 3 (7), Gattuso 2 (3), Rautanen (11).			

## NHL Scoring Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Gretzky, Edmonton	42	68	110
Curtis, Edmonton	22	22	44
Trotter, NY Islanders	27	47	74
P. Sutter, Quebec	10	40	50
Bosny, N.Y. Islanders	27	27	54
Nichols, Los Angeles	20	30	50
Dionne, Los Angeles	18	34	52
Federer, St. Louis	23	27	50
Seward, Chicago	22	28	50
Pedersen, Boston	16	32	48
Tammi, Vancouver	26	23	49
Goulet, Quebec	22	26	48
Mascher, Edmonton	17	31	48
Mascher, Edmonton	12	35	47
DeBlasi, Winnipeg	17	29	46



Victors Paul McNamee, left, and Mark Edmondson.

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## OBSERVER

## Easy on the Concrete

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Washington's response to the present state of terror bombings is the concrete barricade. I imagine the bombing community is pleased. Commanding only old-fashioned TNT and a handful of fanatics, they see concrete evidence that they can bully a thermonuclear superpower.

Surely the government can do better than this. Winston Churchill once observed that a leader bent down to keep his ear to the ground presents an uninspiring view to his followers. A government hunkered down behind concrete is even less inspirational, particularly when it's a government that preaches the strength of an open society.

Well, of course, we must consider the security problem. Ours is an age obsessed with security. We worry incessantly about Social Security and buy insurance to provide security for our next-of-kin after we shuffle off to Paradise.

Security guards shadow us as we study trinkets at the dime store. Security details accompany our presidents, their families and our presidential candidates when they step out to buy a valentine. Follow our former presidents around the golf course; accompany the wives of our former presidents when they go shopping.

Real estate developers' ads boast of the security built into their constructions: Television monitors in the laundry room. CIA window locks, electronic warning lights, armed security agents at the gatehouse.

Millions of Americans keep pistols in the house for security. Millions submit happily to airport metal detectors' scrutiny for security. For security the nuclear arsenal, wages the occasional small war, works secretly to subvert the occasional unsympathetic foreign government and spends a large part of the national treasure each year to improve our war-making ability.

In the preface to his "collected poems," e.e. cummings asked, "What does being born mean to most people?" and replied: "A catastrophe unmitigated." The American obsession with security suggests he was not far wrong. From infancy's first insurance policy, the American travels a life in which the

constant goal is to avoid the risks of living. What most people really want, said cummings, was "a guaranteed birthproof safety suit" to insulate them from the hazards that go with having been born.

To argue this line nowadays, except among certain free souls and adventurers, is to risk being labeled an idiot. Being sensitive about my reputation, I hesitate to urge Washington to remove the concrete, thumb its nose at the bombers and say, "Pissquakes can never make democracy cower in a bunker."

Still, concrete is a mistake. If security must prevail above all, at least let some aesthetic consideration enter into its arrangements. Concrete is the material of prisons. Placed to form a wall between the world and the U.S. government, it is sort of solution we expect from the Soviet Union, that famous builder of walls.

There is an old maxim to the effect you should choose your enemy carefully, because he is what you will end by resembling. The concrete barricades offer an opportunity to start disproving this theory.

With the slightest ingenuity, security barriers can be transformed from eyesores suggesting the ugliness of totalitarian states into objects of great beauty.

If, for example, the aim is to prevent a maniac from driving a truck of dynamite into the White House, there are better methods than planting concrete. Why not a moat, for example?

There is ample room in the White House grounds for a lovely moat. With its splendid gardens, the White House could landscape its banks with flowering growth that would enhance the beauty of downtown Washington. Its water might be filled, not with crocodiles, but with a brilliant assortment of colorful fish, to be changed every season by the National Aquarium.

Access to the grounds, controlled by drawbridges from the nation's best architects, might create a sense of fantasy to delight children, who now tend to be bored by the White House.

Tinkling water, drawbridges, and flowers rather than concrete walls? Why not? Because the KGB wouldn't do it that way. I suppose.

New York Times Service

## Julio Iglesias

By Richard Harrington

WASHINGTON — For the first time in his life, he's struggling.

The Spanish accent is warmly thick, the words well chosen but delivered with an edge of trepidation. Julio Iglesias, the elegant man who has sold the rest of the world more than 100 million records of romantic ballads in Spanish, French, Italian, German, Portuguese and Japanese, wants the United States.

The big question: Even with his 115 platinum and 395 gold albums, with his picture appearing more than 15,000 times in magazines since 1968, with 5,000 fan letters a week, will the United States want him?

Iglesias, a boyish 40, is relaxing in a dressing room at the National Building Museum. On the verge of 6 feet (1.82 meters), dressed in a demure gray suit, he is Mediterranean and Miami-tanned, rich-casual and novice-nervous. He is waiting his turn to appear in "Christmas in Washington," an hour-long special taped before an audience including President Ronald Reagan.

"It is the most difficult thing I ever did in my life," he said, "because it is the most American thing I ever did. I have to learn everything by heart. I have to sing with a grin. It's really pain, but it's OK. It's exciting. You will see my nerves."

The show is part of an Iglesias battle plan that includes concerts in major U.S. cities and appearances on all sorts of television shows — a Sinatra birthday party, the Country Music Awards a few months ago, the standard talk and variety shows. In February, he will perform at the White House in a memorial tribute to Princess Grace of Monaco. In January he'll be in Tampa Bay to sing the national anthem at the Super Bowl.

And there's the long-awaited English album, with a first ballad from Diana Ross, Willie Nelson, Stan Getz, the Beach Boys and the Pointer Sisters — as wide a spectrum of audience tenderizers as one could ask for. It remains to be seen whether Americans, at least the non-Spanish speaking ones, will embrace his lushly sentimental style. The U.S. pop market is a tyranny of youth and it's been a while since anyone has tried to sell a new 40-year-old artist.

Of course, Iglesias doesn't need the United States, though he already owns a little piece of it, an island off Miami Beach with the \$3-million mansion he has called home since 1978. He is considered the most popular singer in the rest of the world, and if to most Americans he is "Who-oh?" he is simply Julio Iglesias, the voice to form a United Nations block vote.

"It's very obvious," he says. The United States "is important." He says, "I am the country and I think it is a very good challenge. I have an opportunity now and I



"The most difficult thing."

will try to do it. It's part of ego, vanity, many things together.

"I'm trying to be a success. Maybe I will never make success in this country, but I feel it is with me. People think I'm in a hurry. I'm 40 years old; I've been in a hurry all my life. Now I have to be sure what I'm doing is good, that's all."

Which is why that first English album, expected earlier in the fall, has been delayed several times. "I am very concerned," Iglesias admits. "I've been working on it the last five, six months, and there is still three months' work. I stopped every concert all over the world and am just concentrating to finish."

The problem, he admits, is the language. Despite the study, the immersion, the concentration, English remains elusive. "I never studied English. I just became conscious of how important the English was to the music when I start to sing."

## After 100 Million Records, the Spanish Crooner Sets Out to Conquer the United States Public

"The lines feel different, the phrasing, the musical moods. If I tried to phrase the way that I did in Italian, French or Spanish, forget it, nobody would ever understand."

There has been some talk that Iglesias might abandon his traditional audience. He bristles. "You talk about people I have belonged to for many years, maybe two generations, and now I'm going to forget them? Not at all! I'll never forget them. I can't forget something that is in my roots, my blood, my skin."

The Iglesias story really starts in 1968. The son of a prominent Madrid gynecologist, he had grown up immersed in studies (for the bar) and sports (he had been a goalkeeper for the Real Madrid soccer team). There had been little interest in music and Iglesias insists no one could have known he could sing because he never did, not even in the shower.

"I was a very strong man," Iglesias says proudly. "And then when I was 21, I was in an (automobile) accident and in the hospital for two years. But from the bed I start to renew my life."

A nurse had given Iglesias a guitar as an alternative to the bedside radio, and he started to play "and I start to write some. And after, I finish my studies and I want to send my songs to the record companies for people to sing. One of the artistic directors said, 'Why don't you sing yourself the song?' and I said 'I never sing in my life, never.'"

The record company man suggested entering a song contest that featured new artists. I rehearsed a little and I went to the contest and I won. I don't know why. And since that time I start to sell records and forget about everything else."

"If in 1966 you say to me I'm going to be a singer, I can't believe it. Not ever. But people don't know what they have inside until they discover it one day." He snaps his finger, a synopsis of two years in the hospital. "And the first time I feel I have to be a singer was the first time I listen to my song and my voice on the radio in my car."

The song Iglesias heard went to No. 1 in Spain, and the global assault began. "I start my career in the Spanish countries because it was my mother language. From Spain I went to South America, from Chile to Mexico, making my music known in those countries. After 1973 I started the European career, recording in French, then Italian, then German, then Portuguese and Japanese. One day two years ago, they put my records in England for the first time." And sold a million records — in Spanish. Now it's on to the United States and does-paying shows such as "Christmas in Washington."

"I've always been doing shows like this one," Iglesias says — he has appeared on 793 television programs in 69 countries. "That's exactly what's happened all over in my life in music."

## PEOPLE

## Block's Travel Price Tag

The U.S. agriculture secretary, John R. Block, who has a reputation for traveling abroad more than any other person ever to hold the job, will be off again in January. Block and other senior Agriculture Department officials plan to visit Europe, the Middle East, North Africa and South America. Department accounts say the costs of sending Block abroad totaled nearly \$700,000 in the first 20 months of the Reagan administration. The travel figures were given to The Associated Press under a Freedom of Information Act request. The department's Office of Operations said the expenses included transportation, whether by commercial or government-owned aircraft. They also covered Block's official party, which varies from trip to trip but usually includes at least a couple of aides and security people.

Barbra Streisand, who says she'll never appear nude in a film, once did a topless scene that she later had killed. Herbert Ross, director of "The Owl and the Pussycat," a movie Streisand starred in with George Segal, wanted a topless shot. Typically Streisand, she agreed — only if she had the right to give it thumbs down if she felt it didn't work. It didn't, in her view, so out it went, and Streisand vowed never again.

Buckingham Palace said Tuesday that the American evangelist Billy Graham had been invited by Queen Elizabeth II to preach before the British royal family and other worshippers at Sandringham parish church on Jan. 15. A palace spokesman said Graham had been a guest of the queen on several occasions over many years. Their friendship goes way, way back. She appreciates the work he does very much. "The queen is the temporal head of the Church of England, with the title 'Defender of the Faith.' Sandringham parish church is on the queen's Sandringham estate in Norfolk, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of London. The church seats only 130 people, but the Daily Telegraph newspaper said at least 10,000 people were expected to gather outside to hear Graham's sermon over a public address system. Graham, 65, went to Buckingham Palace in May 1982 to receive the 10th Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion from Prince Philip, the queen's husband.

Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel were doomed to failure in their attempt to team up again, Simon says. In an interview in Playboy magazine, Simon was asked how he and Garfunkel got along during their European reunion tour. "We were hardly speaking to each other. I'm not sure why not. It wasn't my choice. I felt he wasn't speaking to

me." He added that, "on a certain level, not too far from the surface, he doesn't like me. The same goes for me." He went on to add, however, that the two musicians had shared 30 years of friendship. Simon said of his latest solo album, "At First I thought, I really can't do it. These new songs are too much about my life — about Carrie Fisher — to have anybody else sing them." Garfunkel talked him out of that, he said, but their professional and personal clashes eventually made the reuniting of Simon and Garfunkel impossible.

Bob Hope returned to the United States on Tuesday after a Christmas visit with the U.S. 6th Fleet off Lebanon, and said it was the most exciting tour of his career. The weeklong visit was the 80-year-old entertainer's first to U.S. troops in 11 years and his 31st since he began performing overseas during Christmas 1943. "I hadn't had a laugh for 11 years and I needed a fix," Hope said during a brief news conference at McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey. He couldn't wait to "blurt out a pressing question. 'Who won the Dallas game? That's what I want to know.'" (The Los Angeles Rams beat the Dallas Cowboys 24-17). During the news conference, Hope mentioned the hour he was permitted to spend in Beirut. "About an hour later, I hear, they had an attack. Anyone who says I don't have good timing, that's not true," Hope said. He wanted to entertain the troops in Beirut last Christmas, but doctors and his wife, Dolores, convinced him that a hemorrhage in his right eye was too serious. Instead, he flew to Houston for a Christmas telethon to raise money for the Bob Hope School for the Handicapped in Port Arthur, Texas.

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